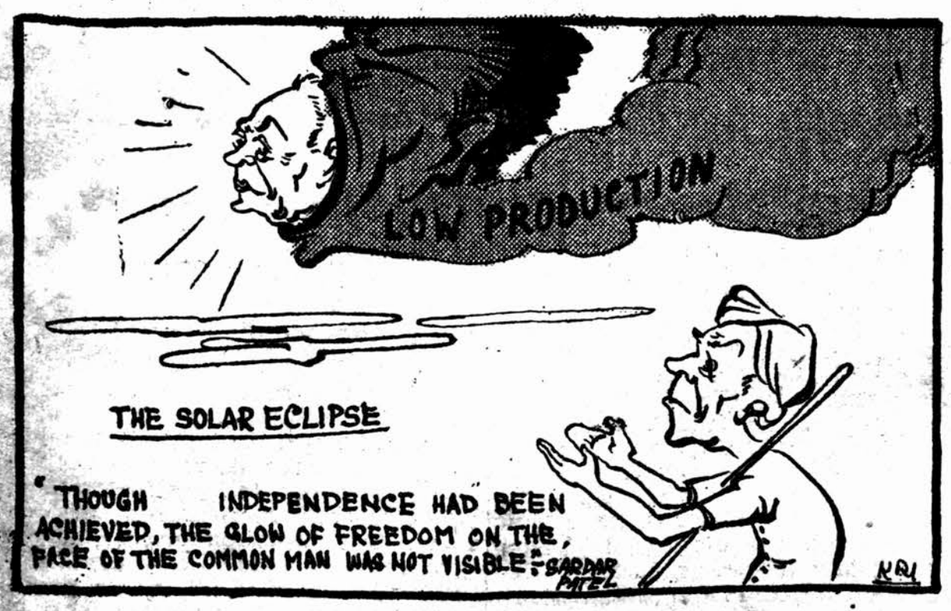
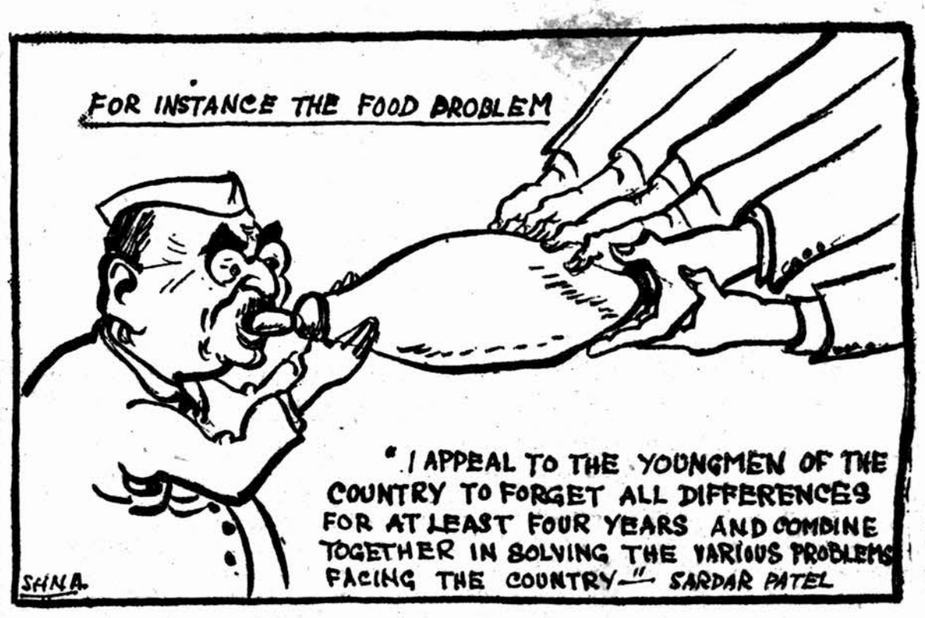

LOW PRODUCTION
THE SOLAR ECLIPSE
"THOUGH INDEPENDENCE HAD BEEN ACHIEVED, THE GLOW OF FREEDOM ON THE FACE OF THE COMMON MAN WAS NOT VISIBLE"—SARDAR PATEL
KRI


FOR INSTANCE THE FOOD PROBLEM
"I APPEAL TO THE YOUNGMEN OF THE COUNTRY TO FORGET ALL DIFFERENCES FOR AT LEAST FOUR YEARS AND COMBINE TOGETHER IN SOLVING THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS FACING THE COUNTRY"— SARDAR PATEL
SHIVA

MUSIC LOSES PRINCELY PATRONS

National Government Must Save Art From Extinction

With the passing away of the Princely Order classical music and its exponents are deprived of their 'Durbari' patronage.

With the Common Man not yet initiated into the beauty of his classical heritage, there is the imminent danger of the art withering away through popular neglect and indifference.

In this article, a lover of classical music analyses the future of the art and calls upon the Government to save the art from extinction.

PERHAPS in a few years, we shall cease to hear of our Princely Order. The merging of States with British India is going on at a rapid pace. From the political point of view, it is a desirable change. But a lover of music may be excused, if he fears that classical music will have a serious set-back in the new order of things.

It must be said to the credit of our Princes that many of them were patrons of art and music. But for their patronage, the art of classical music would have died long ago. They have been mainly responsible for keeping the art alive. Particular mention may be made of the Houses oi Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, Kolhapur, Mahiar, Mysore, Travancore and Rampur. The musicians patronised by Princes have not to fight for their daily bread and they have, therefore, all the time at their disposal to practise the art of music, to acquire proficiency therein and to hand down the art to their disciples. That is how the great art has been kept alive. The Princes have now either merged their States with India or have integrated them with the adjoining States. As the privy purses of the Princes have been cut down, it will now be futile to expect that they will continue to patronise musicians out of their attenuated allowances. In fact, the services of a number of musicians employed by the States have been terminated or are on the point of being terminated, and they will have to look after themselves.

Save The Art

Classical music is based on an intricate system of Swaras, Talas, Ragas etc. and has, therefore become a highly technical art, and unless a person has acquired some knowledge to understand the art and has cultivated a taste for it, it is not possible him to appreciate and enjoy its recital. Unfortunately, under a prolonged foreign rule, nothing was done in our schools and colleges to foster a love for our classical arts, and the result is that at present even the average educated person is at sea when he listens to recitals of classical music and is hardly able to perceive the beauty in the performances given by eminent artistes. This is the age of the common man and until a taste for this art is created and cultivated among common people, it is equally futile to expect the man in the street to take interest in classical music and extend his patronage to it and thus fill the void left by the Princes. A catastrophe is therefore likely to overtake the art, and it may wither away due to lack of support, unless something is done immediately to arrest the process.

Duty Of Govt.

In the present circumstances, the Central and Provincial Governments alone can avert the catastrophe. There are several ways in which they can take action in the proper direction. Radio stations have now been established all over India and their number is on the increase. Many of the young and promising artistes thrown out of job as a result of the integration or merger of States can be taken up in permanent employment by these stations. Top artistes among them can be given regular and frequent programmes on the stations. Government should revise their policy and view the problem from the cultural and not the commercial point of view, and pay the artistes not only adequately but even handsomely, if the art of classical music is to be kept alive.

Utilise Talents

Another step that can immediately be taken by the various Governments is to organise bands of Indian Musical instruments and attach them to the Government Houses. Provincial Governments should create posts for musicians, analogus to the post of poet laureate in England with nominal duties and invite eminent musicians to occupy the posts. Already the Madras Government has created four posts of poets laureate for each of the four regional languages of the Province with an annual honorarium and a similar step might be taken for music. Finally, some of the top-ranking artistes of all-India fame who may have lost their employment should be given adequate pensions for their sustenance, in view of their advanced age and the great services rendered by them to the cause of music. The question of constituting all such eminent artistes into an Academy of Music with a decent honorarium to each of them and with work in an advisory or other capacity suited to their eminence and talents might also be considered. We know that the Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher are both lovers of music. There may be other heads of Provincial Governments who also are lovers of music. May we hope that they will now come to the help of classical music by taking the steps suggested?

U. S. MUST PLAY GAME

Dynamic Democracy Alone Can Stop Communism In Far East

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America spoke at "America's Town Meeting of the Air" programme, on May 17th. This programme had a radio audience of ten million persons, and was also televised.

The subject was: "What Should We Do About the Communist Threat in Asia?"

Others who participated in the programme were: Congressman John M. Vorys, member, House Foreign Affairs Committee; Harold Isaacs, author and foreign correspondent for "Newsweek", and H. R. Knickerboker, author and foreign correspondent.

In the course of his speech the Sirdar said:

"I think we ought to be clear at the outset on certain things: we are agreed, as far as I know, that the victory of Communist totalitarianism in Asia would be a tragedy for the peoples of Asia and for the rest of the world.

I, as a citizen of India, am opposed to communism, and the great majority of my countrymen, I am sure, share my feeling. But it isn't enough just to be anti-communist.

My people and millions of other people in Asia have formidable problems to face. They are poor, poorer than you in America can ever really imagine. Millions of them from the day they are born until the day they die, live on a near-starvation diet. They need help in solving their problems. We have to remember that the humble peasants of Asia are not so interested in the cold war. They don't know much about the cold war. But they do know about their own lives. They do know that they want no foreign fulers over them. They do know that they have to find for themselves a better way to live, a healthier way, a more productive way.

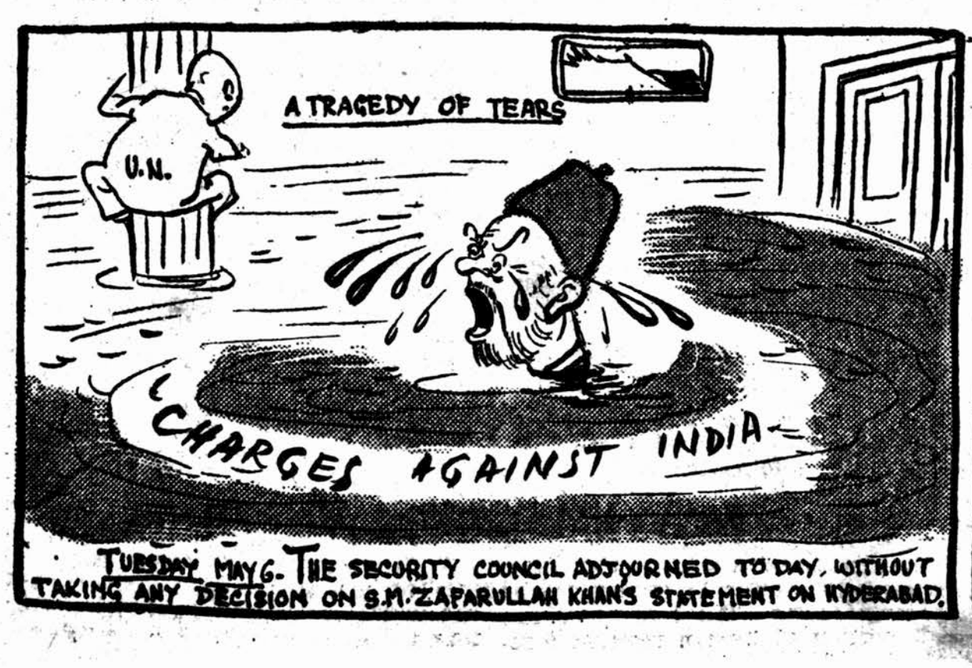
YOUR problem as Americans is to find the way of making yourselves the partners of these people in this effort. And make no mistake about what this means. Asia is going through a revolution,—a revolution against tyranny, against foreign rule, against conditions of perpetual degradation and misery. America has to learn not to be afraid of revolutions, but how to help make the right kind of revolutions. If it does not, you cannot be surprised and hurt and grieved when somebody else, in this case the Communists with the Russians back of them, make THEIR kind of revolution and win control over more and more of the world's territory and the world's people.

"Incidentally, mere talk will no longer be of any use. The United States is getting the reputation in Asia of being 'just a big talker'.

U. S. Role Disappointing

"The history of the United States, its background, and the pronouncements of its leaders, had created great expectancy in the minds of the peoples

(Continued on page 20)


A TRAGEDY OF TEARS
U.N.
CHARGES AGAINST INDIA
TUESDAY MAY 6. THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADJOURNED TO DAY, WITHOUT TAKING ANY DECISION ON S.M. ZAFARULLAH KHAN'S STATEMENT ON HYDERABAD.

HELP YOURSELF, IT'S REALLY DELICIOUS
BRITAIN PROBABLY DOESN'T WANT INDIA TO HAVE THE CAKE AND EAT IT TOO!
BRITISH EXPORTS
NON-PAYMENT OF STERLING BALANCES
KRISHNA

Lid Off Malayan Rebellion

SOVIET VIEW OF BRITISH EXPLOITATION IN S.E. ASIA

By V. Gurov

For nearly a year now the British imperialists have been waging a large-scale colonial war in Malaya, where they are trying to suppress the national-liberation movement of the population, six million people, who are fighting for their independence. Infuriated by their reverses, the colonizers are employing extremely cruel methods not only against the participants in the popular uprising ,but also against the peaceful population. At the same time they are trying to defame the Malayan patriots who are heroically fighting for their country's freedom, describing them as a "handful of terriorists" out to "destroy the foundations of human society" in Malaya. The propaganda of the British colonizers is full of fabrications. But the slanderous propaganda cannot conceal the truly popular and just character of the struggle which the population of Malaya is waging against its age-old enslavers.

Malaya is one of the most important British colonies in South East Asia. It supplies over one-third of the world's output of tin and natural rubber. It is rich in coal, tungsten, gold and other mineral deposits. But this wealth is not owned by the Malayan people. It is owned by two thonsand British planters and capitalists.

Toilers Starve

Malayan, Chinese, Indians and the other peoples of Malaya whose toil brings super-profits to the British colonizers and swells the wealth of the local feudal aristocracy themselves live in poverty and sufier from starvation. The overwhelming majority of the population are peasants who own no land and are forced to work for the big planters or in the mines which belong to foreign owners. The hired workers, the coolies, are inhumanly exploited and tyrannized by overseers. The cost of living in Malaya has increased more than 400 per cent as compared with the year 1938, yet wages (in money) have only increased 20 per cent in the same period. Nor is the lot of small landowners any better, as they are compelled to sell the products of their hard labour—rubber, copra, vegetable oil, etc.—for next to nothing to agents of the monopolies.

As a result of the unnatural development of Malaya's economy, which is adapted to the interests of foreign monopolies, two-thirds of the rice—the main food of the population—has to be imported. But as this import is not to the advantage of the British colonizers, they are striving in every way to curtail it, thereby condemning the Malayan population to starvation. The result of the colonial policy of the British monopolies is that to-day the average rice consumption is less than one-third of what is was before the war. Poverty, hunger and anti-sanitary conditions of life in the villages and the big cities of Malaya lead to a high mortality rate among the native population. Even according to official British statistics, in some of the Malayan states about 300 of every 1,000 children die. In Singapore the mortality rate is four times as high as in London.

Exploiters Profit

But the British and American intruders are making huge profits from the exploitation of the Malayan people, from their hunger and poverty. The British authorities themselves admit that the value of the tin and rubber produced by the labour of the Malayan people and exported by British capitalists to other countries greatly exceeds the value of all that is imported to Malaya from Britain. In the one year 1948 British businessmen made 120,000,000 dollars from the export of Malayan rubber. It is not for nothing that Malaya is regarded as the dollar arsenal of the British Empire.

Besides subjecting the Malayan peoples to inhuman exploitation, the British colonizers have robbed them of the most elementary political rights and democratic liberties. The British weekly, Spectator, cynically remarked in an article published in the middle of 1948 that the native population of Malaya is incapable of self-Government and requires British help in this respect. The "help" takes the shape of fomentation of strife between the Malyan, Chinese and Indian population so as to make it easier for the British imperialists to keep all these nationalities in slavery.

The Supreme authority in Malaya is the British High Commissioner, who has at his beck and call a large staff of colonial officials and also the big Malayan feudal lords or sultans. The legislative and executive bodies are madeup of policemen of the High Commissioner and actually exercise no real power whatever. The democratic parties and trade unions are cruelly persecuted, and their leaders are being physically destroyed. The cruel reprisals against the striking workers of Singapore in the spring of 1948 provided a graphic example of the colonial "democracy" of the British authorities. These reprisals precipitated the popular uprising.

Despite all the efforts of the colonizers to crush the uprising, it soon swept nearly the entire country. Detachments of coolies and peasants joined to form the People's anti-British Army. Large guerilla districts have sprung up in the North. in the state of Perak, and popular democratic government has been established in these districts. Fierce fighting took place in the neighbourhood of the Malayan capitals, Kuala Lumpor

Shooting And Bombing

The British imperialists took drastic measures to crush the movement of the Malayan peoples who are striving to throw off the colonial yoke and attain economic and political independence. Large land forces, armoured and air units, and naval forces were rushed from Britain to the local colonial administration. By the middle of 1948 there were more British troops in Malaya than during the war with Japan. Even detachments of "head hunters", made up of members of the savage Dayak tribe, were brought in from Borneo. A state of emergency was declared throughout the country, and drastic measures were taken against the progressive mass parties and the trade unions. The Communist Party, the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions, with a membership of about 500.000, the Association of Veterans of the People's Anti-Japanese Army and a number of youth organizations were all outlawed. By the end of 1948 more than seven thousand trade union workers had been flung into prisons. Ruthless bombings of villags, the shooting down of unarmed coolies and peasants, wholesale arrests without any charges, searches and round-ups have become daily practices of the British colonizers. On the 10th of January a new edict was issued, giving the police the right to evict the population from districts where "support" is given to the rebels. In line with this inhuman order, the troops and police raze villages to the ground and send thousands of their inhabitants to concentration camps.

But the terrorism and cruelty, with the aid of which the British colonizers want to break the determination of the Malayan peoples to fight for freedom and democracy have proved to be futile. The liberation movement is gaining momentum. Every day thousands of patriots of all the nationalities inhabiting Malaya come to swell the ranks of the People's Anti-British Army and the guerrilla detachments. The new phase in the campaign to ensure "security", which the British authorities launched last January, is collapsing. Stubborn fighting is going on in many sections of the country—in North, South and Central Malaya, and even in the Kuala Lumpor area. The London News Chronicle recently claimed that the "restless" areas of Malaya, i.e. areas where the planters feel safe only in their well-guarded bungalow behind barbed wire entanglements, make up "hardly" 40 per cent of the country's entire territory. By this guarded admission the British newspaper, in fact, confirms that all Malaya is in the flames of a popular uprising against the foreign and native enslavers.

Liberation Movement

The British colonizers have no reason to boast of the results of their reprisals against the freedomloving peoples of Malaya who are fighting with arms in hand for their right to freedom and independence.

"Victory will be ours", state the Malayan peasants, women and youth in a Manifesto issued on February 25, 1949. "We are growing stronger, because our struggle is a revolutonary war for the liberation of our country and our people". The Manifesto calls upon the masses of Malaya to boycott the conscription into the army and police detachments, to refuse to pay exorbitant taxes, to create village committees and to continue the armed struggle against the colonizers.

By their courageous resistance and confidence in the triumph of their cause the patriots of Malaya are frustrating the policy of the British imperialists, whose aim is to crush the national-liberation movement of the six million people of Malaya.

How Murderers Dispose Of The Body

BY E. H. TOWNSEND

Every fresh murder reveals how difficult it is for a murderer to successfully dispose of the body of his victim. The after-problem of what to do with the corpse is probably the greatest single deterrent to murder. More effective perhaps than capital punishment—with which, however, it is closely interwoven. There is ample evidence to show that many murderers carefully consider the question of disposal long before the deed, and do not, in fact, commit murder until they have solved this after-problem to their own satisfaction

An important factor with which every murderer must contend is the fact that corpses are definitely searched for. Few people are so friendless or unknown that they can disappear without someone missing them. An unexplained or abrupt disappearance gives rise to comment, comment to enquiry, enquiry to search. Given certain preliminary clues regarding habits and associates, which are available in nearly all cases of murder, it is not difficult for a clever and determined squad of men to locate a buried body.

Chance Plays Its Part

Chance, too, plays its part in the discovery of dead bodies. Some time ago a young boy was walking in some woods in search of birds' eggs. In the course of his wanderings he come across a thrush's nest. Examination of the nest revealed that it was lined with strands of golden hair. The boy reported his discovery to his father, who, in turn, mentioned it to a neighbour of his whose fair-haired daughter had been missing for some months. The police were immediately informed and a search began in the vicinity of the thrush's nest. Eventually, the body of the missing girl was found at the bottom of a disused pit shaft. Later, the girl's murderer was caught and he confessed that in a struggle with the girl he had pulled out some of her hair. The thrush had apparently found the hair on the ground and used it for its nest.

Records show that murderers approach the problem of what to do with the corpse in various ways according to their temperament, opportunities, and limitations. Some avoid the problem altogether by endeavouring to make the murder look like a natural death. This method is a gamble. Failure means that the hunt is up immediately, and that a considerable amount of valuable evidence is at once available to the police. Such a murderer also runs the risk that should suspicion arise later, the body is available for exhumation—unless, of course, it has been cremated.

Concealing Death

The other type of murderer prefers the alternative of concealing the death. If the corpse cannot be destroyed, then the murderer attempts to destroy all evidence of his association with it. He may bury the body near the scene of the crime and proceed to make himself scarce, acting on the principle that it is easier to transport a live body than a dead one. Alternatively, he may stay where he is and arrange for the body to appear, if it must appear, at a distance from the scene of the crime. Dr. Crippen chose the first plan but added the complication of burying the body of Belle Elmore in quicklime. Criminal doctors are fortunately rare, but nearly all of them are strongly impressed with the necessity for destroying the evidence afforded by the body.

The destruction of the human body is easy enough provided the necessary apparatus is available. Cremation proves how readily and quickly a corpse may be converted into unrecognisable ash. The average murderer, however, does not possess a cremation furnace. The acid-bath, beloved of sensational fiction-writers, is another piece of apparatus beyond the scope of the average murderer. The tremendous publicity which the recent acid-bath murder case in London received all over the world provides sufficient evidence of the rarity of this type of murder. Quicklime is destructive but it takes time and not everybody can buy quicklime in quantity without causing talk.

Dismemberment Fails

Quite often, a murderer will choose partial destruction, which means dismemberment and distribution. This is not a particularly successful method of disposing of a body. Actually it possesses the definite disadvantage of decreasing the odds against the discovery of the murder by increasing the number of clues. The finding of one small portion of human remains results in a search which is almost certain to produce other items.

Dismemberment failed Dr. Buck Ruxton for this reason allied with the fact that he tackled the colosal task of disposing of two bodies. It failed Patrick Mahon because he made the mistake of committing the murder too far away from his normal stamping-ground, and this factor not only limitted the time at his disposal but made it necessary for him to leave a bag containing gruesome remains in a railway left-luggage office.

Do murderers ever succeed in disposing of their victims' bodies without detection? The answer is almost certainly "Yes." In England, 10,000 people "vanish" without trace every year. Many are ultimately found, but many more are not. Nobody knows just how many of these missing people are murder victims, but it is reasonable to assume that several of them are.

How, then, do murderers get away with their crimes? Whichever method the murderer adopts for concealing his corpse, luck must favour him sometimes. But the police would very much like to know how many of their missing persons are lying at the bottom of the sea. It is perhaps fortunate that few murderers have free access to the sea by the possession of a motor-launch or cabinet-cruiser. In the normal course of events many people are buried at sea every year but one never hears of the resurrection of these corpses. Indeed, if this were to occur, burial at sea would have to be dis ontinued. Securely sewn in a sail-cloth with leaden weights, these bodies go down to the bottom of the sea and stay there. Any murderer with free access to the sea could copy this method with reasonable assurance that the "corpus delecti" would never be found.

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THE ROAD TO LENINGRAD

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By Don Dallas

Only in the city's western outskirts is there visible evidence of the war damage suffered by Leningrad in the 900 days' siege by the German invaders. In the rest of the city the main and most famous architectural monuments now appear quite intact, at least from the outside.

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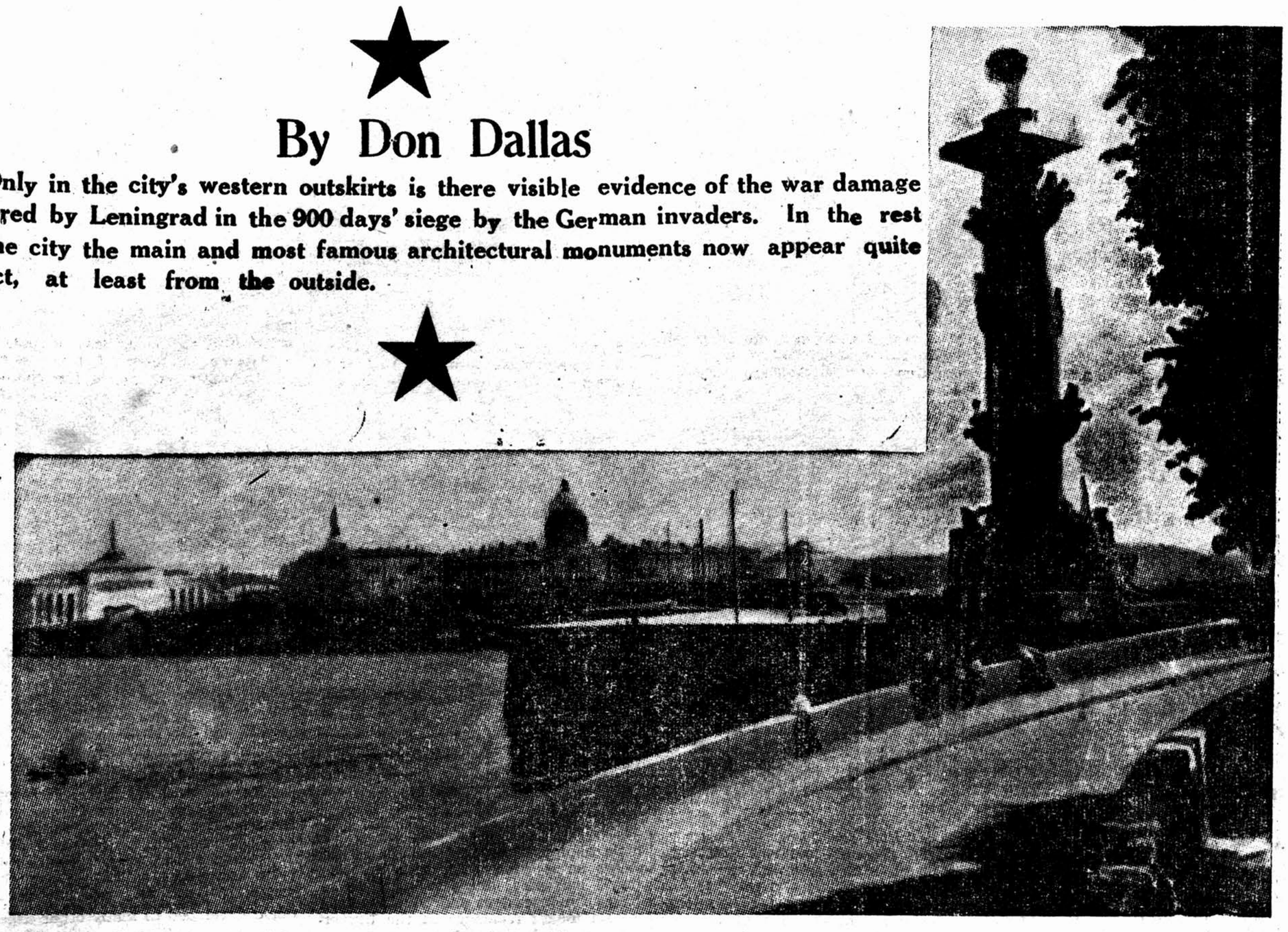


POST-WAR LENINGRAD: A VIEW OF LENINGRAD IN THE SUMMER OF 1948, BETRAYING LITTLE SIGN OF THE WAR DAMAGE SUFFERED IN THE SIEGE. THIS PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LEFT BANK OF THE NEVA WAS TAKEN FROM VASILIEV ISLAND. ON THE RIGHT IS A COLUMN. A TRIUMPHAL MONUMENT ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE RUSSIAN NAVAL VICTORIES. IN THE CENTRE BACKGROUND IS THE GILDED DOME OF ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL.

FROM a wayside hoarding a bull stared reproachfully, even accusingly. He asked: "And why haven't you insured your cattle?"

The road to Leningrad offered a peaceful, pleasant countryside scene - until you looked more closely. Then you noticed something peculiar about the trees. They were sturdy enough and in full leaf—but the tops of many were missing. The trunks ended in scars that were formerly jagged gashes.

Then you remembered that this was the road along which epic battles were fought during the two-and-a-half years' siege of Leningrad. This was the road—from Leningrad to Peterhof (Petrodvorets)—along which hundreds of thousands died during the German onslaught on the city. A rusty single railway track parallel with the road had once brought up wagonloads of ammunition and supplies. At intervals modest monuments to Soviet Army men showed that their names and deeds were not forgotten.

ALPINE CLIMBERS AT WORK

In the main city area of Leningrad however, there is not much evidence of war damage, although painters, plasterers, and carpenters are busy on some buildings and shops. The main damage is visible in the outskirts to the west, especially beyond the Narva Gate.

All the main and most famous architectural monuments of Leningrad now appear quite intact—the statue of Peter the Great on his rearing horse facing the Neva River, the Peter and Paul fortress, St. Issac's Cathedral, the Winter Palace and the Hermitage.

Most of these buildings and monuments are now nicely cleaned up and further restoration work will be done in due course. Everywhere the great gilded spires and domes gleam as they catch and reflect back the rays of the sun.

AT THE END OF THE ROAD: HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS DIED ON THE ROAD FROM PETERHOF TO LENINGRAD DURING THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT ON THE CITY. AT PETERHOF WHERE THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN, THE MAIN PALACES BUILDINGS WHICH HOUSED GERMAN ARMY CHIEFS AND GESTAPO ARE MOSTLY IN RUINS, BUT THE FAMOUS FOUNTAINS IN THE GROUNDS, SOME OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE IN THE WORLD, ARE NOW WORKING AGAIN. THIS PICTURE OF PEACE SHOWS INHABITANTS ENJOYING THE SUNSHINE ON THE BANKS OF THE SAMSON CANAL.

Alpine climbers, including a university professor and his doctor-wife, helped on their vacation to clean up the city's tallest spire, that on the Cathedral of the Peter and Paul Fortress. This goes up to a height of 400 feet and can be seen for 50 miles from the city.

Another impressive sight is the vast gilded dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral. The latter is not open. Its restoration is such a tremendous job that for the time being it has been shelved, but visitors may climb up hundreds of stairs to get one of the best views of the city from the circular balcony just underneath the dome.

THE WINTER PALACE

Only a part of the Winter Palace is open for visitors: the rest is still being repaired. One of the most interesting rooms now open is the large St. George's Hall, where the Tsar from his magnificent throne used to receive Ambassadors. The hall provides an interesting contrast between ancient and modern. It is heavy with the ornate gold decoration so favoured by the Tsars: immense golden chandeliers swing from the ceilings. High up on the far wall, in front of which the Tsar's throne was situated, and on each side of it, is the Tsarist crest the golden double headed eagle surmounted by golden crown. Just underneath the two crests are gold-painted inscriptions which harmonise perfectly with the rest of the hall. You read the inscriptions and you find they are the first four lines of the Soviet National Anthem!

In the foreground three steps covered in red velvet, on which the Tsar used to step up to his throne, now form the base for an immense map of the U.S.S.R., 15 feet high by 20 wide. This is made from Ural semi-precious stones, with all the major towns and cities marked out by large rubies, including great five-pointed star rubies for the capitals of the republics.

SAMSON AND THE LION

At Peterhof the main Palace buildings which housed the German Army chiefs and Gestapo have been reduced largely to a state of ruin; but the famous fountains in the grounds, some of the most impressive in the world, are now working again. Central figure in the large main circular pool is a gilded statue of Samson tearing apart the jaws of a lion; from the mouth of the lion a 30-foot stream of water shoots upwards dwarfing the dozens of smaller fountains.

Peter the Great had Samson specially made as the central figure of the fountain scheme to commemorate the victory over the Swedes at Poltava in 1709, a famous date in Russian history. Samson represented Peter, the victorious Commander-in-Chief: the unfortunate lion was Sweden. The Germans removed the original Samson. Now another, an exact replica of the first, has been made.

Leningrad in general gives the impression of a healthy, cheerful, lively city, where the visitor gets a warm welcome and has no lack of amusement or recreation. In midsummer the heat that would be oppressive in a closed-in city like Moscow is tempered in Leningrad by cool breezes from the sea, which are most invigorating. Bathing beaches on the shores of the Neva River and, a little further out, on the Finnish Gulf, are packed at weekends. In winter the temperature drops below zero.

125-MILE GAS PIPE

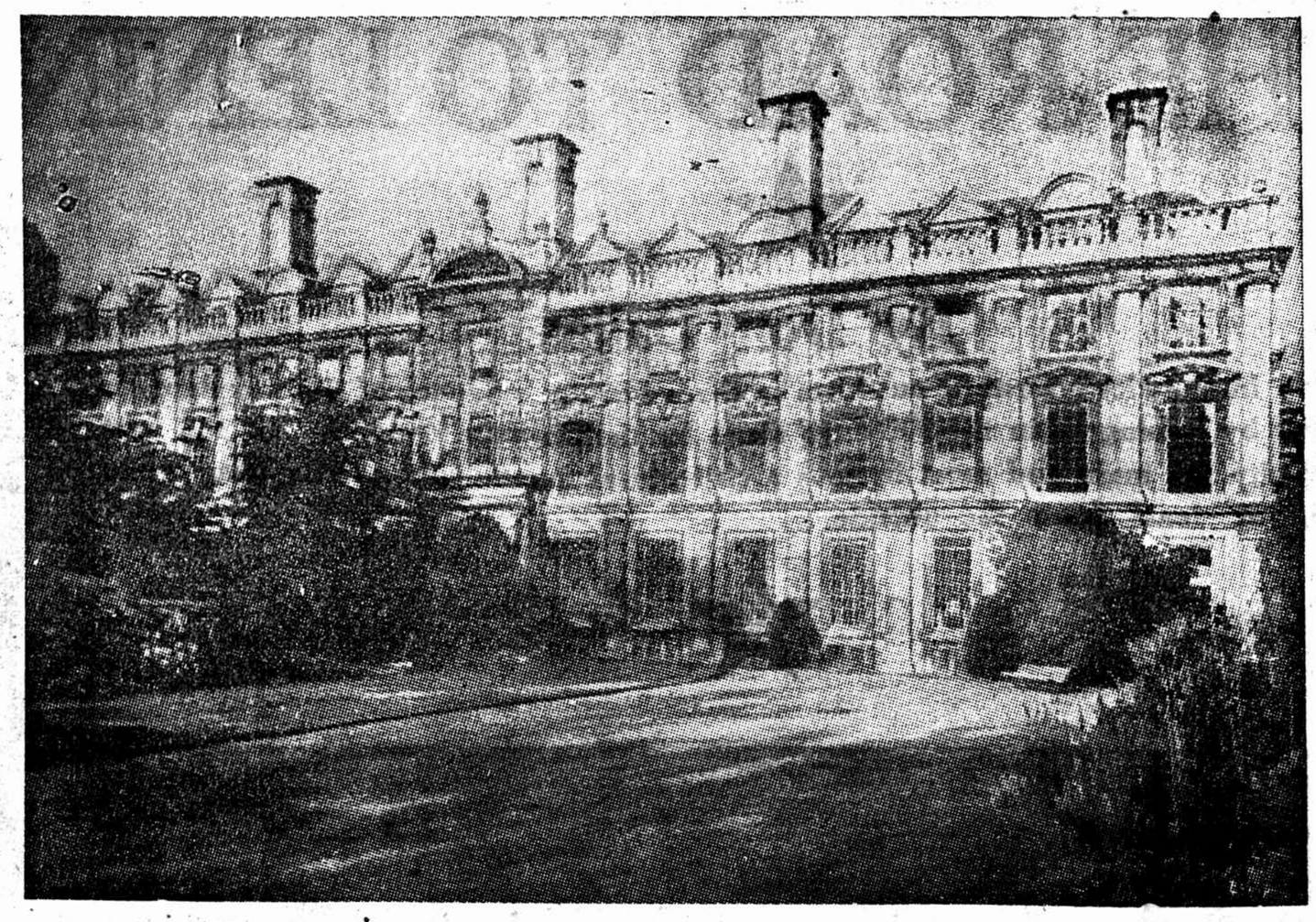
Here and there in the city, workers are busy digging six-feet trenches for the pipeline that will bring gas from the shale deposits 125 miles distant in Kotla-Yarve, Esthoina.

Leningrad is due soon to get its first gas direct from this source. The effect, according to Leningrad's deputy mayor K. P. Sergeev, will be to treble the city's gas supply, with 73,000 apartments, apart from public buildings, due to receive gas for heating and cooking by the end of the year.

During the war Leningrad lost 3,000,000 square yards of living space, with 2,500,000 square yards of housing badly damaged. During this year the rehabilitation of everything ruined during the war will be completed and, beginning with 1949 new construction will be widely developed.

Of Britain's two most famous Universities Cambridge is slightly the younger. It was founded about 1225 and the establishment of Peter House College in 1284 marks the first development of the English College system.

In this article Professor H. S. Bennett describes the founding of the University, and the special educational and social gift made by Cambridge to her sons.



CLARE COLLEGE: FROM THE GARDEN

The University Of Cambridge

BY PROF. H. S. BENNETT

THE foundation of the University of Cambridge took place about 1225, and was probably due to one of those periodic migrations which were a feature of medieval student life—in this case. to a migration from Oxford.

Whatever the causes, the thirteenth century saw the gradual creation of a University at Cambridge. The congregation of Masters willing and able to teach gradually attracted students, and before long the first college was established at Peterhouse in 1284. This was followed by successive foundations in that and the next two centuries; by 1596 there were sixteen colleges, and since then only one men's college (Downing, founded 1800) has been established and incorporated into the University. Only since 1946 has Cambridge allowed women to become full members of the University, although two women's colleges (Girton and Newnham) were established in the nineteenth century, and members of those colleges attended University lectures.

Provision Of Hostels

The medieval University of Cambridge, however, consisted not only of colleges, but in addition there were innumerable hostels or lodgings which provided the undergraduate with tuition, society and a common purpose.

Little by little, however, the disciplinary problems provoked by considerable number of undergraduates necessitated central control and authority, and the Masters of Art (the teachers) combined to provide this by means of such officials as the Chancellor and the Proctors. As colleges came into being, they naturally supported the forces of law and order, as well as insisting on their own rules and conventions within the college walls. So has grown up a dual system of University and college discipline, authority and privilege.

As a result of successive reforms, the University is now mainly responsible for the provision of lectures and formal instruction in all subjects—both theoretical and practical—while the colleges concern themselves with all the arrangements for housing, feeding and looking after the undergraduates daily life and routine.

Joint Study

To this end the college authorities see that every undergraduate is under the personal care of one of its members who stands 'in loco parentis' to him. To such a man the undergraduate turns for advice in trouble, or before such a man he is summoned if his conduct causes any reason for comment by the authorities, either of his college or of the University. The college also appoints one of its number to advise and help the undergradute with his studies. To this end the two meet together for about one hour each week, when the pupil reads to his master some essay which he has prepared, receives comment and criticism of his effort, and can discuss at length any point that arises. At the same time he can ask for help concerning the programme of lectures which the University now provides for his instruction. By this dual system of lectures and individual tuition, he is enabled to carry on his studies to whatever extent his energy impels him.

The University lectures are a select body of men and women who are highly proficient in their subjects, and most of whom are actively engaged in research. As a result, there is an ever-present sense of life in most subjects—especially on the science side, where investigators of world-wide renown, such as Rutherford, or Eddington, or Barcroft, work in close contact with their students.

General Education

Besides the formal professional studies the University provides incomparable facilities for a more general education. The college buildings, in which all undergraduates live for part at least of their three years' residence, throw men together as they assemble in Hall for dinner, or meet in one another's rooms for hospitality and friendly talk.

This rubbing together of a number of men, all reading different subjects and coming from a wide variety of homes and families is an invaluable educational experience. From these daily contacts and innumerable conversations—grave and gay—something emerges which is not easily expressed in words, and is even less easily evaluated in terms of the market place, but which is the special gift made by Cambridge to her sons.

Out of college, again, there is much to be gained beyond the formal lectures and classes. Cambridge is only little more than an hour from London, so that term-time sees a constand coming and going of Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, leaders of industry, of religion, of trades-unions, etc., who are always ready to come to address meetings of undergraduates. Such meetings may take place at the famous undergraduate Society's headquarters—the Union Society—or may be held under the auspices of one of the many societies which exist to promote various causes. At these, and at other gatherings of a more purely social character, the undergraduate has remarkable opportunities of hearing many leaders of the day in every field of politics, literature, art and the like. He is encouraged to put forward his own views, to help organise societies and meetings, and to make his first efforts at taking a responsible place in society.

Far From Home

In all these activities, the fact that he is living away from home, and as little hampered by the controls of his elders as is compatible with an ordered existence, helps to promote in him an independent and adult attitude which makes residence at the University so much more than a mere acquisition of technical or professional knowledge. On leaving Cambridge, a man who has taken full advantage of these opportunities and of those which are provided by the innumerable sports and games which are available, goes away with an attitude to the world developed in many other aspects than the purely intellectual.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

This column so frequently has pointed out disadvantages of the Blackwood 4-5 no-trump convention that in all fairness it is necessary to show an occasional hand where it is almost indispensable.

For the most part, our objection to Blackwood lies not in the convention itself, but in its misuse and overuse by players who drag it in where it is clumsy or dangerous. These same players often miss slams which would be comparatively easy to reach if, in conjunction with a sparing use of Blackwood, other avenues of slam approach were left open.

In today's hand, for example, South needed to know that his partner held the spade ace instead of such values as the heart king-queen and/or the diamond king-queen. When North's response showed one ace, South bid the grand slam.

The opponents were critical of South's decision. "You should", they said, "have bid five no-trump to find out if North had a king." South replied that he didn't need a king if North had some such hand as three spades to the ace, three hearts, two diamonds and five clubs. Even if the spades were four-one, North could get the one needed diamond discord.

"But what would you have done," they asked, "if North held ace and one spade, five clubs to the queen-jack, two hearts and four diamonds—lacking the king in both suits"? Then if the spades fail to split, you couldn't make seven".

South's answer was, "I'd have given you 100 points above the line; or, if you doubled, I'd have given you 200." What could be fairer than that?

Note that South relied upon his partner to have about two high-card tricks, or strongly compensating distribution, for his two club response. Without such strength, North should respond one no-trump, or should pass the opening spade bid.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A J
♡ K 9 4
◇ 8 7 6
♣ Q J 9 4 3

WEST
♠ 10 6 4 3
♡ Q J 10 5 2
◇ K 3 2
♣ 10

EAST
♠ 9 5
♡ 8 7 6 3
◇ Q J 10 5 4
♣ 8 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q 8 7 2
♡ A
◇ A 9
♣ A K 7 6 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♣	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5◇	Pass
7♣	All Pass		

* * *

A limited number of copies of the 4 ACES SYSTEM OF CONTRACT BRIDGE are now available to readers of WINNING CONTRACT. This is the system of bidding that has beaten every one in existence. It is easy to learn, easy to remember—simple, logical and precise. For the beginner, average player or expert. Formerly selling for two dollars, this 300 page book along with a booklet, CHANGES IN THE FOUR ACES SYSTEM, will be sent postpaid on receipt of dol. 1.50. Address "The Four Aces," 65 West 95th St., N.Y.C.

GREENLAND RECEIVES FIRST AMBASSADOR

By Thomas R. Henry

GODTHAAB, GREENLAND
(By Air Mail).

Here is Uncle Sam's farthest north Consulate.

It is headed by career diplomat, Vice Consul Edwin D. Crowley of Arlington, Virginia, and his assistant, Wes T. this little mountainside city of wild Virginia, and his assistant, Wes T. Carlson of Chicago. Crowley came to this little mountainside city of wild winds and whirling snow following service at sun-baked Nice on the Mediterranean Sea.

To Mrs. Charlson goes the honour of maintaining the farthest north American home and, in the face of some obvious difficulties. she is keeping up an establishment that could not be distinguished, on the inside, from a home in an American suburb. But she faces two major difficulties, no water in winter except that obtained by melting snow and ice, and the nearest "grocery store" is more than 100 miles away and she is able to contact it no oftener than once a month.

Still Mrs. Carlson provides an excellent table with native foods, for example;

Breast of auk with onions—it tastes almost like calves' liver, she says.

Matak—raw or fried whale skin cut in squares and having the appearance of black fudge.

Ptarmigan—the native grouselike bird which is more like duck than any other meat.

Whale steak—carefully prepared, this is indistinguishable from good beafsteak. Greenlanders prepare it very crudely with a lot of the blubber attached but both Danes and Americans cannot endure it unless it has been carefully scraped.

Smoked whale—this is smoked for a week in earth ovens by the Greenlanders for preservation and is considered the most delicious dish Greenland offers.

Eider duck—this is the bird which provides eiderdown. It is quite rigidly protected by law, except in certain seasons and Americans have been unable to acquire much of taste for it.

Concerning the water problem. wells go dry with the first heavy freezes which shut off the streams from the glacieusr There is always the possibility of melting snow but this is often apt to be dirty. It is extremely soft and is described as "dead water." It has no air in it and no minerals.

WATER FROM ICEBERG

The Danish Marine Station here, however, has largely solved the problem by corraling small icebergs and chopping off large chunks for melting as water is required. The difficulty is that there are few icebergs in the Godthaab fjord of suitable size to be dragged to the shore.

Iceberg water is old water, perhaps frozen into its present state 1,000,000 years ago. There is no way of telling the age of any particular berg but Greenlanders like to guess at it.

"This is a million-year-old water,' they say when offering a drink. "This other pail is filled with only 100,000 year-old water and apt to be pretty raw."

The climate does not bother the Carlsons and the Consulate is always comfortably heated.

"After all," says Mrs. Carlson, "it is better than Chicago in winter, even with the high winds."

The United States is the only country which now maintains a diplomatic representative at Godthaab. The Consulate was set up early in the war. The Canadian Consul was withdrawn about a year ago.

Private Enterprise

Greenland is preparing to give private enterprise a fair trial after more than 200 years as a monopolistic state.

The world's northernmost inhabited land thus is turning aside from the tendency toward more and more State enterprise so prevalent today in almost every nation.

Throughout Greenland's modern history it has been maintained as a Danish colony and probably the only colony on earth whose primary object was the welfare and uplift of the natives.

The Greenlanders, curious new race of Eskimo-Scandinavians which has replaced the aboriginal all over the island, have been protected from competition from any kind of private enterprise. Settlement has not been permitted. No fishing ships have been allowed in the fjords which are among the world's largest cod-fishing grounds.

By and large, this policy has worked very well. Few aboriginals have attained so high a status. Prices have been adjusted to costs of living, regardless of world markets. But the government monopoly system, many of the Greenlanders themselves feel, has resulted in a degree of stagnation which has made them a backwash of world progress. Privately owned Danish fishing ships, for example, would increase, and individuals would be able to lay by stakes of their own.

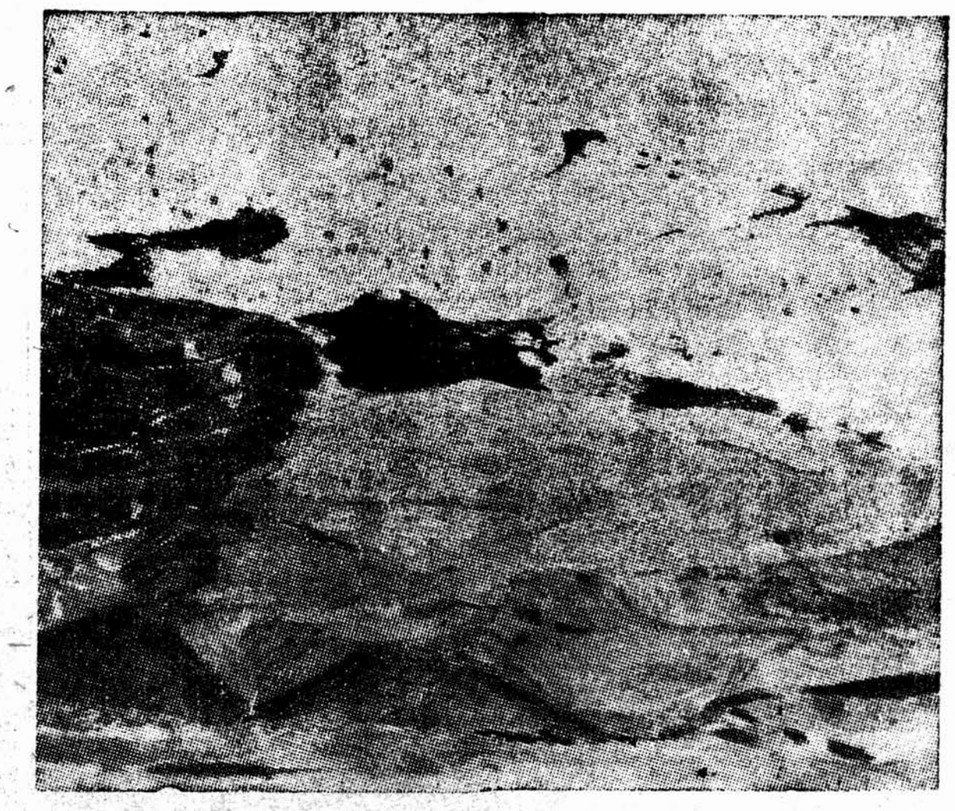
TOWARDS REFORMS

Dissatisfaction with their status of highly protected wards was expressed last summer at the meeting of the Landsraad, the native parliament, which meets at Godthaab. This was followed by a visit from Denmark's Prime Minister, discussed the situation with native leaders.

As a result of all this a nine-board commission of Greenlanders now is in Copenhagen with major discussion centering on means of bringing about with the least difficulty a large swing toward private enterprise. There is little doubt, Greenlanders say, that far-reaching changes will result.

The Landsraad itself is an elected governing body but its acts are subject to Danish veto. Actually this is seldom exercised. There is little likelihood, they say, that the status of wardship under non-profit government monopolies will be thrown off altogether for a long time but considerable modifications are expected in a few years.

THIS PHOTOGRAPH, SHOWING AN UNUSUALLY LONG AND "TRAILING" GLACIER FROM ITS MOUTH, WAS TAKEN FROM A NAVY PLANE AS IT FLEW UP FREDERICK HYDE FJORD, PEARY LAND, ON THE RETURN OF A 1400-MILE HOP.



THREE TYPES OF ICE ARE VISIBLE IN AND OFF THIS BAY, WHICH LIE AT THE FOOT OF A DRIED-UP GLACIER ON THE NORTH-WESTERN TIP OF GREENLAND—82 DEGREES NORTH AND 56 DEGREES WEST. THE PHOTOGRAPH ALSO SHOWS THE RARE ROCK STRUCTURE EXISTING IN THE AREA.

Previous to the last war the Arctic colony with 20,000 inhabitants was almost unknown to the rest of the world. It was visited only by Danish officials and Arctic explorers. Now, it feels, the eyes of the world are on it.

FEMINIST WING

The modernization movement even has a feminist wing. Among the delegates now in Copenhagen is Mrs. Kotharine Chemitz, wife of the clerk of the South Greenland Landsraad, who is the first Greenlander women ever to visit Denmark. This does not include, of course, Danish women born in Greenland.

First News Paper

This biggest island in the world now has its first full-time newspaper correspondent — a Danish reporter named Kijeld Therkilsen whose 800,000-square-mile "run" undoubtedly is the largest any reporter covers.

Therkilsen came here on a long chance after the war. he says, but has not been able to do as well as he expected and will soon return to Denmark. He issues a one-sheet mimeographed daily and a rather elaborate bi-monthly paper in Godthaab and dashes all over the territory by boat. dogsled or native canoe when a story breaks.

There are good stories in Greenland. Therkilsen has found, but the effect to trace them down hardly is worth while. His prize story was early this winter when he heard of two Greenlander boys returning from market in two kayaks — the native one-man boats. One of them had capsized in the ice-filled water. The boy was rescued, unconscious from shock and water in his lungs, and dragged through the water to a nearby barren island.

The rescuer knew nothing of first aid, but he took off his own dry clothes and placed them on his friend, himself donning the wet clothes which already were stiff with ice. Then he laid the unconscious boy face down in the snow and pushed off to get help. Men came from the village the following morning. The boy was covered with snow but alive. Actually, due to the foresight of his companion in changing clothes with him, his only serious injury was a frost-bitten foot.

That is the kind of fellow a Greenlander often is. Mr. Therkilsen says.

VOLCANOES START ENORMOUS FLOODS

Iceland is like a spluttering teakettle

Under its interior glaciers are active volcanoes of whose eruptions there can be no warning and which, by melting the ice, cause enormous floods to sweep over the habitable coastline Some seem to have the habit of erupting about every 10 years.

In addition is the constant menace of smoking Mount Hekla, which pours out great rivers of lava about once a century. The island is a young land in the process of being built—thus presenting a fair picture of what much of the earth may have been like millions of years ago

The various volcanic phenomena now are being subjected to intensive study by experts of the University of Reykjavik, using some of the latest tools of the scientists. With war-developed helmets and gas masks, for example, they are able to have themselves lowered by ropes during the completely undependable three-hour intervals between outbursts during an eruption and collect samples of gases.

This has been the particular job of Dr. Sigurdur Thorarinsson, Director of the Departments of Geology and Geography of Reykjavik's Museum of Natural History. Advances have been made also with improved methods of photography.

These latter are giving a new concept of the force of a volcanic explosion, Dr. Thorarinsson says. They show that during Hekla's last major eruption the winter before last ashes were thrown 20 miles into the air. His studies on specimens gathered from inside the crater are still incomplete. It was possible to detect the effects of shock waves from the explosion on clouds probably 50 miles above the earth.

At present Dr. Thorarinsson is giving his major efforts to study of the mysterious underice volcanoes. The last to erupt caused a flow of water of more than 100,000 cubic meters a second and might well have caused a major tragedy had any town been in the path of the resulting Niagara. Techniques are being prepared for locating these volcanoes under the glaciers and it is quite possible that there are some quiescent ones which are completely unknown, but which may burst into life at any moment.

LOSS OF "MONEY CROP"

Mysterious disappearance over the last four years of this country's major "money crop", the herring, is the talk of Iceland. Previously these fish used to appear annually around the northwestern coast in inestimable numbers. They were like "mountains in the sea", fishermen say.

There used to be areas of many square miles where an almost solid mass of herrings extended downward to depths of 40 to 50 fathoms and actually piled up in squirming hillocks over the sea surface.

Such herring runs were "pure gold" They could be literally shovelled into the ship with nets and a full cargo obtained in a few hours. There was a good market all over the world both for the fish themselves, and for herring oil, which accounted for essentially one-fourth of Iceland's foreign exchange

Suddenly the herring disappeared. There is every reason to believe that they have moved to some other section of the North Atlantic.

FROM KITES TO ROCKETS

By Emile C. Schurmacher

THE first space ship to blaze a trial through the inosphere, overcome the gravity pull of the earth and soar off in exploration of the universe may be built sooner than expected. It may be built by a quiet-voiced, pioneer flier named Glen Luther Martin whose imposing list of "firsts" has long made aviation history.

STARTING with kites at the time the Wright brothers made their historic flight at Kitty Hawk, Glen Luther Martin has experimented with and built every type of airborne craft. His latest has been rocket-propelled guided missiles. One of them, the Neptune can go 235 miles straight up.

At 62. Martin, a six-footer with iron-gray hair, eye glasses and a penchant for double-breasted suits, is one of the leading U. S. airplane builders. He is also a bachelor

Martin is one of the few fliers still alive who participated in the infancy of aviation when pilots were called "intrepid birdmen". He is the most notable survivor of the reckless barnstorming days which followed.

FIRST TO DELIVER NEWSPAPERS

He became the first flier to deliver newspapers by airplane, the first to drop a baseball into a catcher's mitt from the sky, the first to bomb a sham fort, to pick up a passenger from a boat, to fly his own mother, to take motion pictures from a plane, and one of the first to deliver mail by plane

When aviation began to grow up, his "firsts" became more important, though equally spectacular.. He designed, built and flew the first bomber. He invented a bombsight for it. He built the first pursuit plane and the first armoured plane. He invented the first armoured plane. He invented the first paracaute to open automatically. As early as 1913, he predicted the future importance of paratroopers and demonstrated the possibilities by dropping a man and bicycle from his plane by parachute.

As aviation came of age, he invented the first leak-proof fuel tank. In his huge plant at Middle River, near Baltimore, where as many as 50,000 people have been employed at one time, he built such well known planes as the B-26 Marauder, the PBM Mariner flying boat, the 2-0-2 and 3-0-3 airliners and the 140,000-pound Mars, the world's biggest seaplane.

Compiled Data From Birds

Martin was six years old when he had his first experience with aerodynamics. Living in Liberal, Kansas, young Glenn learned to build and fly box kites more successfully than any other boy in the neighbourhood. What's more, he uncovered a market for them. He became his first production line on the floor of his mother's kitchen. The charge was 25 cents a kite.

Following this venture, there never was a time when he wasn't interested in sails and lifting surfaces. He fitted a sail to his toy wagon. Later, aided by a sail, he moved faster and with less effort on ice skates when the wind was right. Next, he did some delicate navigation on his bicycle with a sail for auxiliary power.

All this experience with the vagaries of the wind crystallized in his mind 10 years later when he became convinced he could build and fly a man-carrying airplane. As there were no textbooks on the subject, Martin learned at first hand, from nature. He spent a great deal of time watching birds. He compiled much of his "flight data" in this way.

As the mid-west winters were hard on his mother, the family moved to Santa Ana, Calif, in 1905. He promptly built a biplane glider from the nearby hills. It was there Martin read of Orville Wright's 100-second flight at Kitty Hawk, and saw a picture of the airplane.

"It's like my gilder," Martin said, except it's got a motor".

His First Airplane

He rented a small, abandoned church and began constrution of his airplane. It took him two years and cost him dol 2,000 before he was satisfied it was ready for flight.

On that first flight he travelled 100 feet at an altitude of two feet. The instant he felt the plane was airborne he brought it down to earth. Continuing for weeks to make these low, experimental flights he took no chances. Every hop resulted in a study period and often in the necessity for an adjustment of the plane's mechanism.

Little by little he increased the altitude of his hops until he reached 15 feet and stretched the distance flown to 100 yards.

Not until the summer of 1910 did young Martin begin to feel satisfied with his plane, and in November of that year his first advertised exibition flight took place at Santa Ana. Newspaper accounts of the flying attracted large crowds to Santa Ana, and the local chamber of commerce decided to help him. The plane was put on exhibition, tickets were sold and several hundreds dollars raised which Martin used as nest egg toward building his second plane.

Mr. Hoshang Polishwala, a well-known business man of New Delhi, was married to Miss Perin D. Muncherji recently at the residence of the Private Secretary to the Governor-General.

Beginning Of Money

The next year he began to make real money. He and his aircraft were in great demand at country fairs and local celebrations. One two-day exhibition, for example, fattened his bankroll by dol. 750

By 1911, Martin was one of the best known fliers in the country.

It was this innate sense of caution which saved his life several times. Probably the most dramatic of such incidents occurred when he was hired to do some stunting for the movies.

According to the script, in a battle scene he was to fly over a prop fort and direct the fire of a prop battleship. The fort, in return, was supposed to be firing anti-aircraft shells at him.

"You take these bombs along", said the director. "Their fuses are timed to explode the bombs 15 feet under your plane. It will look as if you're being hit by anti-aircraft shells."

"But if they explode at 15 feet they'll wreck the plane and probably kill me," protested Martin.

"So what?" sneered the director. "You're an intrepid birdman, aren't you? Maybe they won't kill you".

Martin continued to argue and the director finally gave in. He agreed to cut the fuses for 60 feet, which the flier said was the closest distance that was safe. The bombs were then placed aboard the plane

His Lesson

As Martin took off and flew over the battleship there was a tremendous explosion. Looking down, he saw the ship had capsized and smoke was pouring from the deck. Swimming frantically for the shore were movie actors. Some of them were screaming in pain. The powder magazine had exploded. On the shore the director, unmoved, was urging his cameraman to take every foot.

That gave Martin food for thought. He quit then and there.

BUILT LARGEST SEAPLANE

EARLY in 1913, using a bombsight of his own design, Martin made the first real bombing test ever made from an airplane while an army officer checked the results from the ground. The tests were satisfactory.

Realizing the great possibilities of airplanes in war, Martin began to build bigger, more powerful bombers. His barnstorming days were over. By 1918 he had brought out a twin-engined biplane carrying a bombload of 1,500 pounds.

His aviation business flourished. In a few years, Martin aircraft were in such demand his Cleveland plant could no longer accommodate the activity. In 1929 he moved his business to a 1,260-acre tract at Middle River, 12 miles from Baltimore.

In addition to the thousands of other planes Martin built during World War II, he constructed, largely at his own expense, the giant Mars, largest seaplane in the wrold. The original Mars and its successors were purchased by the U. S. navy performed seemingly impossible tasks in the naval transport service.

After the launching of the 140,000-pound Mars, Martin announced he had completed designs for building a 250,000-pounder and was ready to start on another mammoth seaplane of 500,000 pounds.

"However, it will be impossible to build these larger planes until cargoes are ready for them," he points out. "This calls for a steady growth of aviation commercially."

With an impressive number of aviation "firsts" to his credit, Glenn Luther Martin may well be the first man to build a space ship to take off for the moon.

If and when he does, he will not be the pilot. Several years ago, when he needed money for expansion, the bankers made him agree he was longer to be his own chief test pilot. He wasn't even to fly.

Four years later, the bankers eased up to the extent of permitting him to fly-as a passenger. Martin, still an aviation pioneer, today is literally, as he always has been figuratively, an airman down to earth.

(Copy right)

Pope Who Reigned Longest

BY STANDFORD TALE

HISTORY will record the reign of Pope Pius X11, which recently entered its tenth year, as the most difficult period of the Roman Catholic Church since the days of the Reforma tion. Indeed, Pius X11 himself may well be remembered as the "fighting pope." His election in 1939 nominated him as leader of the church in a struggle against the doctrines of Nazi Germany, which sponsored neo-paganism as a state religion. To-day, he leads the church in a similar and equally desperate struggle against the preaching o' Communism.

The average reign of a pope is seven years. Since St. Peter was elected to the papal throne in the year 41 A.D. or thereabouts, there have been 261 popes in a period of 1,898 years. Considering the popes do not, as a rule, achieve this supreme honour until they reach an advanced age, the average reign of seven years is quite a high figure. It suggests that popes are longer lived than most men, and examination of the records revels that this is so. The average age of the last ten popes is 79 years, only two of these pontiffs dying before they reached the allotted age of three score years and ten, and those two failing to reach the average age of mankind by only one year. The oldest pope of the ten was Leo XIII who reached the great age of 93 years.

Longest Reign

The late pope, Pius XI, reigned for 17 years almost to the day. The longest reign of any pope was achieved by his namesake, Pius IX, who occupied the papal throne from 1846 to 1877, a total of 31 years. He had the advantage of being elected by the conclave of cardinals at the very early age of 54 years, and he retained the papacy until his death at the age of 85 years. Some popes, on the other hand, have reigned for only a few days. Leo XI was elected on April 1st. 1605 and died on the 27th of the same month. An even shorter reign was that of Marcellus II, whose occupation of the papal throne lasted only 21 days.

Nowadays a pope remains in office from the time of his election until the date of his death: This was not always so. There have been resignations, abdications, and expulsions from the papacy. Two Benedicts and two Gregories have resigned, the last in 1415 A.D. The pope who abdicated was Celestine III and at the time this procedure was unheard of, but his potential and actual successor, Boniface VIII, claimed that there was a precedent for abdication in the history of Clement I.

Most popes chose a special name when they are elected. A favourite title is John (after the apostle of that name), which has had no fewer than 23 representatives. In recent centuries, however, John has gone out of fashion as a papal name. There is a reason for this. The last pope of that name began his career as an anti-pope. With seven of his colleagues he broke away from Gregory XII and joined up with six cardinals at Avignon to overthrow the two existing pontiffs. This resulted in the extraordinary situation of three popes all claiming simultaneously to be the head of the Roman Catholic Church. John was recognised in France, England, and parts of Italy and Germany. Ultimately he was dethroned, but after three years imprisonment he was appointed cardinal again by the legitimate pope.

Curiously enough, although St. Peter was the first pope, there have been no others of that name. After John, the next most popular name is Gregory which has had sixteen representatives. Benedict comes next with fifteen popes of that name, Clement fourth with fourteen adherents, and Leo fifth with thirteen. Other popular names are Innocent, Boniface, Urban, Pius, and Alexander. Less popular names are Adrian, Sixtus, Honour, Stephen, Victor, Eugene, and Serge.

54 Foreigners

Out of the 261 pontiffs, there have been 54 "foreigners." The last non-Italian pope was Adrian VI, a pious Hollander from Utrecht, who was elected in 1522. Although he died eighteen months later, the Romans had had sufficient time to acquire a hearty dislike for him. More than four hundred years has elasped since the last non-Italian pope, but it is still possible that a "foreigner" may be elected. Even at the time when Pius XI was elected, a "foreigner" obtained an unusually large proportion of votes at the second ballot. This was Cardinal Merry del Val, a Spaniard. Seeing the possibility that a "foreigner" might be elected, the Italian Cardinals rallied together and pooled their votes for Cardinal Ratti. Archbishop of Milan, who thus became Pius XI.

In recent years the various popes have maintained a careful balance of nationalities in the college of cardinals with the idea of excluding the possibility that a "foreigner" might be elected. Sufficient Italian cardinals are created to give them a clear majority in conclave. This, together with the fact that there are always a number of foreign cardinals who cannot attend, suffices to furnish the necessary two-thirds majority for the election of a pope.

The popes of the past have not always reigned in Rome. The accession of Clement V marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the papacy. Formerly Archbishop of Bordeaux, he refused to go to Rome on his election and established his papacy at Avignon, a town which at that time belonged to the King of Naples. There he remained to the day of his death and with him began the famous "exile" of the popes."

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

FINEST EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S HOCKEY—LORNA READ UPSET—PALM FOR RUBY MACCARTHY—ALL OUTSTANDING—MARGARETS' VAIN EFFORTS—TERRIFIC PACE—EXPERT COACHING—IF OFFICES HELP INTEREST IN SCHOOLS A ND COLLEGES—NO SMOKING, PLEASE!—TATAS' IMPRESSIVE DEBUT—DUAL POLICY SUCCEEDS—FAREWELL TO THORNBACKS.

Some of the finest exhibitions of Women's hockey—not barring the Inter-Provincial tournament — were witnessed in the thrice played final of the Tommy Emar Gold Cup at the B.P.H.A. ground last week. The contestants for the much-coveted trophy were the old rivals, Bombay City, holders, and Bombay Greys, runners-up. The City had won it twice since the inauguration of the competition in 1946. But the Cup had evaded the Greys so far.

On paper the Greys were the stronger combination this season and were expected to repeat the City's all-conquering performances of last year. But some how or other Greys failed to get the better of their opponents in the Cordeiro and Killedar Cups. In consequence their confidence was somewhat shaken. The City on the other hand, were encouraged by their successes in the above tournaments. So their determination to hold the Blue Riband of Women's hockey at all costs was considerably enhanced.

LORNA-READ UPSET

To make matters worse for the Greys, Lorna Read, their devoted sponsor and Secretary, was terribly upset by some of the press criticisms against herself and her club. She had already stood down from active participation from the competition ultimately she wanted to withdraw her team from the final altogether. I am glad that I was able to persuade her not to do anything of the sort. At the same time she agreed to take the field again.

Lorna's presence had a remarkable effect on her mates as well as opponents. Not only did she lend able support to Little Pansy Thomas in the deep defence but guided all her colleagues to cohesive and spirited action. It was mainly due to her shrewd and clever generalship that the City forwards were held at bay during the 150 minutes of hectic struggle. All glory to Lorna for her magnificent leadership—to which the Greys owe their grand victory.

PALM FOR RUBY MACCARTHY

The palm must go to Ruby MacCarthy, Grey's veteran inside-right, for the brilliant goal she scored from a very difficult angle which gave the City custodian, Eileen Bamber no chance whatever. Eileen was responsible for several dangerous saves in these three engagements. But for her shrewd anticipations and plucky clearances, the City might have succumbed in their very first trial. Ruby's was the only goal scored in the match and it was a real ruby which carried Greys to the winning post.

Needless to mention, Pansy Thomas was a host—or a hostess in herself as usual. She foiled with consummate skill and sagacity almost every move which Plyllis Badal and Joyce Hibbert contrived to bring down the Greys fortress with two such stalwarts in front of her like Lorna and Pansy—though differing in size appreciably—Maggie Verdes under the Grey's bar felt quite safe. She played her part well too.

ALL OUTSTANDING.

Every one in Grey's ranks acquitted herself creditably. While Pat Brown and Brenda Smythe worked tirelessly throughout in the intermediate line, Rebecca Haji—off had a rather shaky start at the pivot. But on the last day she more than made up for all her previous lapses. Among the forwards Pat Hickson and Ray Salway made dazzling flank movements at frequent intervals. But their passes and centres were wasted owing to the inside forwards bunching together too much. This might be due to their over-anxiety to get possession of the ball and score. When this defect was pointed out to them, they played more methodically and carried the day ultimately. Their centre-forward, Cwen Smythe, was outstanding in all their attacking movements. If she did not score herself, it was not through lack of efforts but sheer bad luck.

MARGARET'S VAIN EFFORTS

Encouraged by their earlier successes, the City, under the able leadership of Louise Lynn, went all out to gain the verdict against their formidable rivals. But their forwards found it impossible to cross over the impenetrable barrier put up by Pansy and Lorna. Margaret Chisholm made repeated incursions into Greys territory—only to be driven back by Lorna every time. All the same her efforts were highly praiseworthy.

In the City's defensive ranks, Eve Edwards at left back stood head and shoulders above the rest. Her effective tackling and smart clearancs were a treat to watch. Veteran Louise, despite the weight of her years, gave useful support at the pivot. Her wing halves, Kathleen Gaitley and June Thornbar did all they could to check the onrushes of the Greys hordes. Although the city were finally defeated by a solitary goal, they were not disgraced in the least.

TERRIFIC PACE.

The matches were fought at a terrific pace from beginning to end. All those who imagined that women's hockey was a tame affair were completely disillusioned. How they stopped hard shots, how hard they hit without infringing the rules, how fast they ran with full control of the ball were all a wonder to them. Some old hands went to the length of remarking that the Greys and the City would give many of our men's teams a good run for their money!

This is fulsome praise indeed for the high standard women's hockey has attained in our city. And this they have done without hard and systematic practice. Most of these players are working girls. They get away from their offices late in the evening when practice—especially during the winter months—is out of the question Besides they have no experts to coach them in the intricacies of the game.

EXPERT COACHING

Therefore they are not so well up in positional play — in tactics and stratagem. If they are properly coached I have not the least doubt in my mind that they would attain a degree of perfection which would stand second to none in the world. Our girls have shown a natural aptitude for this game. Only they need further encouragement and guidance to reach the summit.

It was very gratifying to see large numbers of fans supporting these matches enthusiastically despite the lateness of the season. Their number is bound to increase gradually as the popularity and the standard of the game rise higher and higher.

Unfortunately these tournaments cannot be held during the winter months as these girls are unable to play on week-days, and the tournament committees running them cannot afford to set aside their Saturdays and Sunday for Women's hockey as it does not pay half as much as Men's competitions do.

IF OFFICES HELP

If the offices concerned grant them a couple of hours' leave on the days they play their matches, then there would be no difficulty in playing off their tournaments during the cold weather. This season was unusually packed towards the tail end owing to the fact that the Cordeiro League and Hayes Cup could not be staged at the St. Xavier's College ground at Parel as usual.

I understand that week-ends are generally monopolised by athletes here. This is indeed a good sign for athletics But it is an impediment in the way of hockey. Unless we have more ground I am afraid the progress of hockey will be slow.

Now it remains for our schools and colleges to encourage their girl students to take up hockey. Some years ago Christ Church School used to run a team. But they have given it up. I don't know why.

INTEREST IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Rev. Fr. Fell put up two teams from the St. Xavier's College this season. I trust that he will continue to do so in the years to come and help in the advancement of women's hockey as he has done so gloriously in the men's sphere. What about the sports directors or principals of other colleges in our city? Would they evince some interest in this matter?

I do not see any reason why Hindu girls should not take part and contribute towards the development of this highly attractive game as much as Anglo-Indians and Christians are doing. Parsees have already entered the field. I am sure they will figure in it as prominently as they have done in lawn tennis, table tennis and badminton. I have not written the above lines in a communal spirit. What I want is that the game should be all-embracing. Then progress would be more rapid owing to longer numbers taking part in it. If more schools and colleges enter the field, it would be possible to start separate competitions for them.

NO SMOKING, PLEASE!

Before I close this subject, I must sound a note of warning to our girls. I have noticed many of them smoking before and after their matches—and even during the intervals. This is most injurious to their health. No wonder that some of them cannot keep their breath towards the end of a hard contest. It is one of the first rules of sport that one must be a complete non-smoker.

Last year I came across Olympic players who smoked as many as 50 cigarettes a day. In my opinion such players should never be selected for national or provincial sides. They do incalculable harm not only to themselves and their colleagues but to their country and their province. I wish the national controlling bodies would issue a fiat that smokers would be ineligible for representative sides in future.

TATAS' IMPRESSIVE DEBAT

Tatas made an impressive debut in the Senior division of the Harwood League on Sunday last. They were pitted against Burmah-Shell the runners-up of the Nadkarni Cup this year. The oilmen put up a stout fight in the initial period when they parted Company with two goals in arrears. They went a little better in the early part of the second half when they reduced the margin through Vaz.

Thereafter Tatas made a heavy bombardment on Burma-Shell's goals to increase their tally to seven. Peter Ferrao ther leader claimed as many as four of the points. Tatas have formed an excellent all-round combination which will take a lot of beating. I am afraid the Oilmen need more coaching in team-work and sharp shooting before they can be of much use.

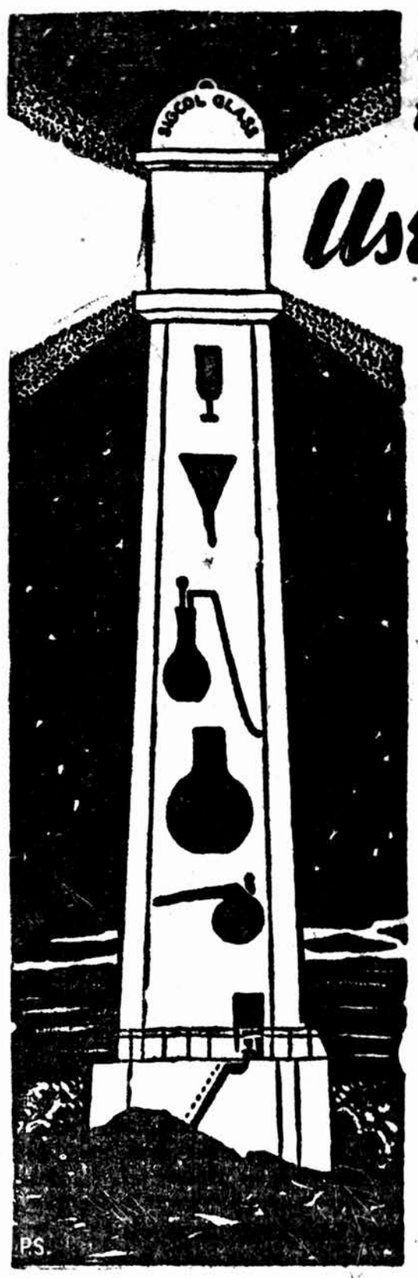
DUAL POLICY SUCCEEDS

Trades, our most popular side continued their victorious march, inflicting their third defeat of the season at the expense of the Bombay Gymkhana. Though the Gymkhana had not shown anything demanding respect upto now, they were expected to give their lighter opponents some anxious time on a rain-sodden ground. But the well-shod Trade players suited themselves to the changed conditions with ease and trounced the Gymkhana to the tune of four goals to nil.

This proves my theory to the hilt that a player can play barefooted as well as with boots on provided he trains himself bothways. Then you may enjoy the full advantage of both dry or sodden grounds as occasion demands. It is impossible to convince bigoted critics that boots do not make a short and light player taller and heavier. Can you imagine a five-footer charging a six footer on the shoulder? And where will he gain that strength to do so? Nippiness is his only safeguard against such opponents.

FAREWELL TO THORNBACKS

F. W. Thornback, Sports Editor of the Times of India, is retiring from his paper after a long period of service. "Scratchy" as he was known to his friends, was a keen sports enthusiast. I came to know him first as a football referee more than 25 years ago. Then I met him on various sports fields. He was as anxious to see Indian Sportmen in the forefront of world sport as any Indian could be. His contribution towards the organisation of the Times of India Shield Cricket Competition is immense. But for his single-minded devotion it would have been impossible for this tournament to reach the vast proportions as it has done during recent years. As a journalist he was always constructive in his criticisms. Scratchy and Mrs. Thornback carry away our best wishes on their retirement from this country.



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ST. FRANCIS REGISTER FULL POINTS

First Division Of Harwood League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Francis Goans meritoriously earned full points against Bombay Amateurs this evening at the Cooperage in the First Division of the Harwood Football League. They triumphed by the odd goal in three.

Using the long shot more often than their oponents. St. Francis Goans took full advantage of the wind blowing in their favour to register two goals in the opening half, for that was as far as they could go. Bombay Amateurs reduced the margin in the last minute of the same period. The Goan forward line was effective and had sting, their half line was top-class and they all combined well.

Bombay Amateurs were sort of misguided without D. M. Mandon as full back. Roy was hardworking and Puthran and Shetty had a tough time as deep defenders. Game was their problem for he used his head in displacing the entire defence.

Bombay Amateurs had an early opportunity of going into the lead when Walter D'Souza was penalized in the penalty area for handling the ball. Mandon took the kick but Christopher, the St. Francis Goan's custodian dived and saved brilliantly. Thereafter play swung towards the Amateurs end and in the few raids that were affected Gama and C. Braganza were good tryers.

St. Francis Goan's with the wind playing with them and changing play from their end opened their scoring account in the nineteenth minute when Cajetan Braganza scored off a pass from Francis Gama. One minute later, due to Shetty being unable to clear first time V. D'Souza scored a brilliant goal from close in. It was now smooth sailing fo the Goans for Bhoja, the Amateurs' custodian was being called upon to save repeatedly, particularly, some dangerous long kicks from the right winger Rebeiro.

When the Amateurs managed to pierce into the danger zone they failed to shoot first time, holding on to the ball too long, but their reward came soon when due to a goal mouth scramble Roy took hold off a rebound to beat Christopher from two yards away. The goal came just a few seconds before the call of half time.

The two teams were much subdued in the second period and it was not until the last fifteen minutes of play that the Goans again exerted pressure. F. Gama tried a solo race shot into goal low and Bhoja saved. Then, F. Ribeiro shot and the ball went over the bar. Another shot was tried by C. Braganza but that too sailed over the cross-bar.

The Amateurs tried to estabilize the state of affairs and made some changes. Roy, who seemed to be well marked in the centre forward position moved to the right extreme and Sheshappa took his place. Roy did prove dangerous, one good try just failed to get between the posts and there was S. D'Costa, the left-half of the St. Francis side, who was hardworking and fast to keep Roy in check.

The Amateurs making use of Roy on the right extreme to advantage were now much improved and Roy tried some lovely shots. Roy tried a difficult angular shot which sailed on to the cross-bar and then blew out of play.

St. Francis Goans never went into the defensive at any stage but continued to attack thus trying mainly to keep the ball out of their sector. They have justified their inclusion in the premier section of the Football League and they will certainly manage to keep up their position in the table.

The teams:—

BOMBAY AMATEURS:— Bhoja, Puthram, Shetty; S. A Utchil, Bangera, Sheshappa, Karkera, Survana, Roy, Mandon, Salian.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS:— Christopher; St. Anne, Walter D'Souza; Luis Fernandes, D. Agre, S. D'Costa; Felix Ribeiro, C. Braganza, F. Gama, V. D'Souza, Assis Fernandes.

Referee: Gopalan.

CULCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, May 28. (A.P.I.): The three matches played today in the First Division of the Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:—

East Bengal 4, Dalhousie 0.

Mohammedan Sporting 1, Mohan Bagan 1.

Kalighat 1, Calcutta 0.

PAREL SOCCER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the deciding game in fourth division of the Harwood Football League at Parel, G.I.P. Railway "C" and B.B. and C.I. Railway "B" again failed to arrive at a decision both sides sharing two goals although extra time was played.

The following were the results of the other gamec oi the ame leagut:—

SECOND DIVISION:—Khandoba Vijaya 5, Matunga Athlete 0

THIRD DIVISION:—B. K. Samaj 1 (Laximan) B.S.N. 0.

St. Francis Goan's "B" 2 (Pereira, D'Souza) Blue wizards 1 (D'Cunha).

Indian Hotels 2 (Doray, Lepherinho) Fort Rangers 1 (Abbas).

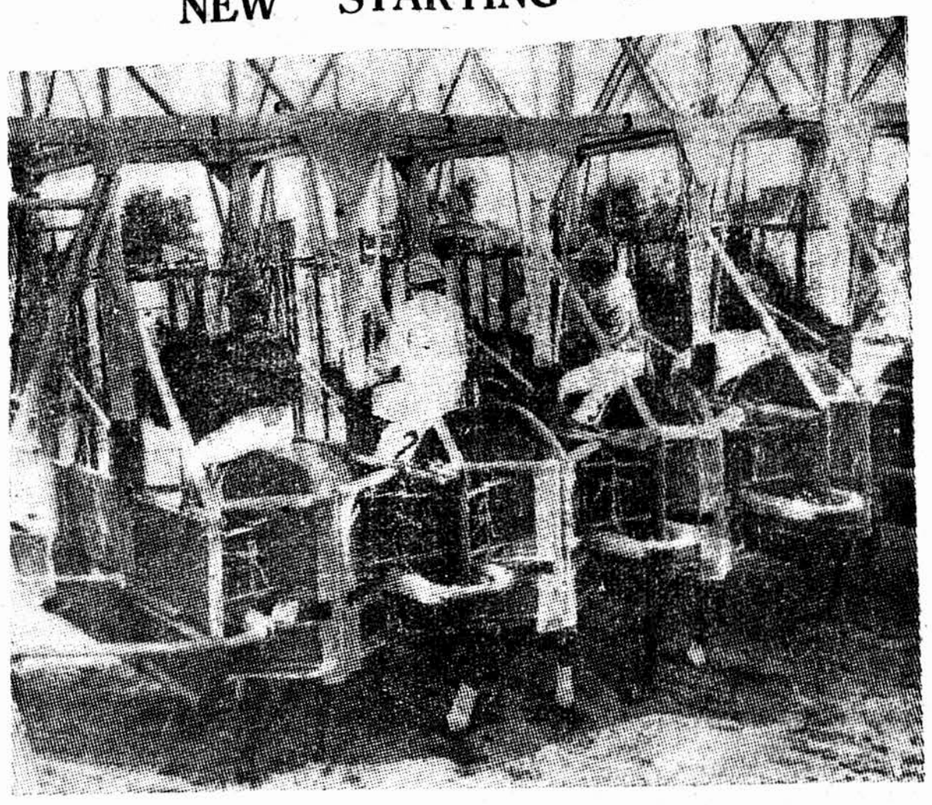
W. I. BILLIARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Western India Billiards Tournament played at the Islam Gymkhana Wilson Jones scored a comfortable win over Ranvir Khatau. At the end of four hours play, the entire session Wilson Jones piled up 1609 points, while Khatau replied with 1039.

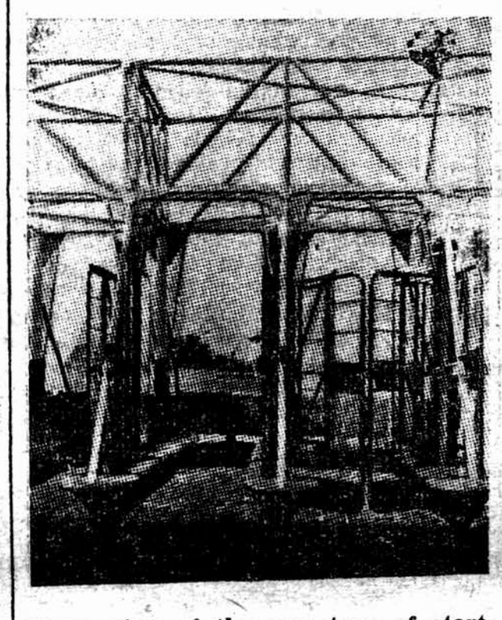
Jones registered some classic breaks but his break of 109 is the best recorded so far in the tournament. His other breaks were as follows:—35, 50, 36, 63, 51, 38, 30, 62, 34, 63, 41, 55, 51, 33, 30. Khatau's made breaks of 37, 30, 37, 32, 34 and 42. The score at the end of the two hours of play was Wilson Jones 868, Khatau 419.

NEW STARTING GATE



A new type of starting gate with vertical panels of plexi-glass enables Jockeys to have a full view of the track. Clay Pratt, the inventor claims the gate is safer for starts and prevents collisions.

SAFER STARTING



Direct view of the new type of starting gate being used at Phoenix, Arizona. It avoids collisions and gives a full view of the track. It can be removed from the track after the start of the race.

START OF SUSSEX-NEW ZEALAND MATCH DELAYED BY RAIN

Home Team Register 170 For Four Wickets

HOVE, May 28 (PTI-Reuter): Rain, which started early this morning, was still falling when the New Zealanders were due to begin their match against Sussex here today. The captains inspected the pitch just before 10 o'clock and decided ehere could be no play before lunch, which was taken early.

A cold wind made conditions very uncomfortable. The wickets were still covered and the gates had not been opened.

The Teams: New Zealanders: B. Sutcliffe, J. A. Reid, F. B. Smith, W. M. Wallace, M. P. Donnelly, G. O. Rabone, F. H. L. Mooney, T. C. Burke J. Cowie, A. Hayes, G. F. Crew and F. Cresswell.

Sussex: John Langridge, D. V. Smith C. Cakes, H. T. Bartlett, G. Cox, James Langridge, S. C. Griffith, J. Canes, A. E. James, J. Wood and J. Cornford.

The Captains made a further inspection at half past one and decided that play could start at two o'clock. Snssex won the toss and batted first.

The start was made at five minutes past two and the pitch appeared to have suffered no ill effects from the rain.

Langridge and Smith found runs difficult to get from accurate bowling by Cowie, Hayes Cresswell and took nearly twenty minutes to send up double figures. Fifty came in 85 minutes.

Play was held up while a broadcast appeal was made for contributions to a collection for the benefit of Frank Chester, one of the umpires standing in the match. At the end of a brief resume on Chester's career, the batsmen and the tourists joined in applause.

At 73 Rabone was put on and he beat and bowled Smith with the third ball of his first over. Oakes joined Iangridge to see the play out until tea.

Play britened up after tea. The turists fielding which had been rather slack became more keen and with the pitch giving a little help to the bowlers, the second wicket soon fell at 85 John Langridge sent up the hundred in two hours fifty minutes and his individual fifty at the same time. Bartlett went at 130 and Cox added anly four when he was snapped up at the wicket. John Langridge was joined by his brother James and the pair held out until close. Langridge had then batted just over four hours and hit ten fours.

Score Board

SUSSEX (1st Innings)

John Langridge not out	92
Smith b Rabone	30
Oakes b Hayes	4
Bartlett c Smith b Bratt	25
Scott c Mooney b Reid	4
James Langridge not out	3
Extras	12
Total (for 4 wickets)	170

FRENCH LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

PARIS, May 28 (PTI-Reuter)—Frank Parker of the United States retained his Men's singles title by beating Budge Patty 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, 6-4 in the final, when the rench Lawn Tennis Championships continued here today.

The Women's singles title also went to the United States when Mrs. Margaret Dupont, the United States champion, beat Madame Nelly Adamson, the French holder 7-5, 6-2 in the final.

A. S. DE MELLO FOR LONDON

Finalizing Arrangements For Commonwealth Team Tour

LONDON, May 28 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Anthony De Mello, President of the Indian Cricket Board of Control is to arrive here from France tomorrow morning. He will go to Royton in Lancashire to meet sponsors of the Commonwealth Cricket Team and finalise arrangements for their visit to India next winter.

Mr. De Mello will return to London on Wednesday morning to meet D. G. Phadkar, the Indian Test cricketer, who arrives then to begin his coaching by Alf Gover, the former England and Surrey fast bowler.

FANNY BLANKERS-KOEN TO RETIRE

NEW YORK, May 28 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen, of Holland, the world's greatest woman athlete, is to retire from the track next year, her husband said here.

Mr. Blankers-Koen said "My wife will finish next year, after the European championships."

The couple were departing by plane today for Amsterdam after a flying visit to California and New York.

Mrs. Blankers-Koen, holder of four Olympic gold medals, has just sped through two special races run in conjunction with the United States Inter-Collegiate Athletics Championships recording easy wins. He said that his wife had had a particularly strenuous time in the past year, and since the London Olympics had done a lot of travelling. "She must take it easy for a while this summer", he added. "Otherwise she will burn herself out."

HAZARE SHOWS HIS PACES

Captures 6 For 26 In Lancashire League Cricket

MANCHESTER, May 28 (PTI-Reuter)—Another great bowling performance by the Indian professional V. S. Hazare, saw Rawtenstall register an easy win over Nelson in their Lancashire League game this afternoon.

On a wicket which one would have expected to be lifeless Hazare had the Nelson batsmen in trouble right from the start and he finished with an analysis of 6 for twentysix. Included among his victims was Nelson's Australian professional Jack Pettiford.

As a result Nelson were all out for 65 and Rawtenstall knocked off the required runs in less than 50 minutes.

The winning hit had been made by the time Hazare went to the wicket but in a brief display before stumps were drawn he hit a delightful undefeated twenty.

In his last three matches with Rawtenstall, Hazare has scored 151 runs for once out and has taken thirteen wickets.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Fort Rangers vs Dockyard (Friendly).

5-45 p.m. Trades vs Burmah Shell (Harwood League First Division).

..G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel

4-40 p.m. Blue Eagles vs Young Challengers.

5-40 p.m. Goa Stars vs Goans S.C. "C" (III Division Harwood League).

BILLIARDS

Islam Gymkhana 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. T. A. Selvaraj vs. A. N. Brewer (W. I. Billiards).

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Jeth Shud 2, 2005.
Muslim: Rajjab 30, 1368.
Parsi: Adar 29, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-1 a.m. Sunset: 7-11 p.m.
Hightide: 00-12, 13-23. Lowtide: 06-22, 19-22.

Today's Engagements

GUJERATI SOCIAL UNION: Opening of Seth Dharamdas Samaldas Prabhudas Kothari Public Health Centre by Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies at Kasla hut near C. P. Tank 9 a.m.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION: Training Camp, Byram Baug, Jogeshwar, Rally and Camp-fire at 5 p.m.

INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: Shot film on T. B. at 5 p.m. at Department of Chemical Technology Matunga 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Brotherhood of Man" is the subject of Public Lecture to be followed by questions and answers today at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: Nature Education Organiser will give a gallery talk for the public at the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum on "The Story of the Cunning Koel" today at 11 a.m. in English. It will be repeated in Marathi and Gujarati at 11-15 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. respectively.

RESERVE BANK EMPLOYEES' UNION: The All-India General Council meeting of Reserve Bank "D" Class Employees Union will be held today at 9 a.m. Delegates from Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Kanpur are expected to attend.

BAHAI CENTRE: Mr. John Fozdar and Mr. Ramniklal Shah will speak on "Bahaullah, the World's Greatest Prisoner", at the Bahai Centre, Bori Bunder today at 6-30 p.m.

RECEPTION TO PARLE-ANDHERI MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT: To meet Mr. Abdul Sattar Parekh, President, the Parle-Andheri Borough Municipality, tea party today at 6 p.m. at the Andheri Recreation Club, Dadabhai Road, Andheri.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Regular classes on Elementary Astrology will be taken from 8 to 11 a.m. Mr. P. P. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Horoscope Houses" at 5 to 6 p.m. today at Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, 25 Chowpatty Road.

SARASWATI VOLUNTEER AND ATHLETIC LEAGUE: Demonstration on, "Malla Khemb", Prof. Rajaram Atala of Benares at Anandashram Hall, Talmaki Wadi, Tardeo Road, at 5-30 p.m. today

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "Who is Truly Independent" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

Telegrams To China

Telegrams to China subject to indefinite delay.

MORE CONCESSIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT

The Government of Bombay has granted the following further exemptions under Section 4 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(1) For the purposes of entry 12 in Schedule II employees in the sections of establishments for the purpose of maintenance and repairs of buildings or of prejectors or sound equipments in cinemas are deemed to be employees whose work is inherently intermittent and are consequently exempted from the provisions of sections 10, 11, 13 to 18 i.e. opening and closing hours, daily and weekly hours of work, interval for rest, spread over and 'closed' day.

(2) Code departments of commercial establishments are exempted from the provisions of sections 13 and 18 i.e. opening and closing hours and 'closed' day.

(3) The above exemption from the provisions of section 18 (ie. 'closed' day) is permissible only in case of such establishments as give the employees concerned one day in a week as a holiday and make no deduction from wages on account thereof.

WEATHER

POONA, May 28, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 28th May, 1949:—The monsoon has established itself in South Malabar.

Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar and the South Konkan. Thundershowers have occurred locally in Orissa, Bihar, the Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad and at a few stations in Gangetic West Bengal, the United Provinces, Madhya Bharat, the Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, South-East Madras and along the North Madras coast.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 29TH:—Rainfall will be widespread and locally heavy in Malabar. Widespread rain will also occur in the South Konkan. Local thundtrshowers are likely in West Bengal, Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Deccan and Mysore and scattered thundershowers in Assam, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and along the north Madras coast.

POONA, May 28, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 27th May 1949 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (I. S. T.), on 28th May, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 105 85 0 0 minus 0.4, Bangalore 86 70 0 3.4 minus 1.8, BOMBAY 92 81 0 0.7 vlus 0.4, Calcutta 99 84 0.3 16.3 vlus 9.8, Cuttack 103 77 0.5 3.4 minus 0.7, Darjeeling 64 46 0.2 16.5 plus 4.1, Delhi 109 86 0 0.5 minus 0.3, Kodaikanal 69 55 0 8.2 minus 2.4, Lucknow 108 91 0 0.3 minus 0.6, Madras 100 76 0.3 8.9 plus 7.3, Mahabaleshwar 75 65 0.5 4.4 plus 2.0, Nagpur 109 81 0.5 0.9 minus 0.2, Ootacamund 65 54 0 10.4 plus 1.5 Patna 101 77 0 4.1 plus 2.6, Poona 97 74 0.5 2.7 plus 1.4 Shillong 75 59 0.3 27.4 plus 12.4, Sholapur 96 76 0.5 3.5 plus 2.2, Simla 76 61 0 3.1 minus 1.0.

RADIO

BOMBAY, Sunday, May 29.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Shankar Das Gupta 7-45 Gajanan Karnad (Violin par Saurashtra: Talk) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Bhaskar Rao Amembal 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Bhaskar Rao Amembal 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You Arranged and presented by Winston Charrier.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 v.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m Gajanan Karnad 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Purushottam Solankurkar 7-0 Musical Interlude 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Juthika Roy and Kamal Das Gupta 7-30 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 8-0 Shankar Das Gupta 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Instrumental Music 9-55 Varyavarchi Varat 10-0 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra 10-10 Prelude and Love Death.

VARIATION.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 Purushottam Solankurkar 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Govindrao Vernekar (Abhang and Bhajan).

353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Govindrao Verenekar (Bhajan) 1-10 Film Music 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Ratnakant Ramnathkar.

353 m. (250 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-30 p.m. Gammat Jammat 6-0 Govindrao Vernekar (Abhang and Bhajan) 6-15 Calling Rural Listener 8-0 News (M) 8-15 P. D. Khadilkar (Kirtan) 8-30 Laxmibai Jadhav 9-0 Purushottam Solankurkar 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra Conducted by D'Amel 9-55 Varyavarchi Varat 10-0 Laxmibai Jadhav.

BARODA: AHMEDABAD.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 "Rang Rang Vadaliyan" 8-45 News (G) 6-0 v.m. News (E) 6-10 Jagannath Jagpat (Pakhawaj) 6-25 Sudha Lakhia (Gujarati Geeto) 6-35 Gramjano Mate (From Baroda only) 6-35 Majur Bhaio Mato (From Ahmedabad).

226.1 m. (920 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. Pad 7-15 Janapada Sanskruit Talk in Marathi by Suresh Patil on songs 7-30 Baroda Radio Orchestra (From Baroda only) 7-30 Topical Item (From Ahmedabad) 7-45 P G. Shinde (Vocal music) 8-0 Music Lesson 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programmes 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Film Songs 9-30 Sudha Lakhiya (Geeto) 9-35 P. G. Shinde (Vocal music).

SPECIAL TRAIN REMOVES REFUSE FROM MAHALAXMI

Service That Was Stopped Since Sweepers' Strike Partially Resumed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For the first time since the Sweepers' Strike started, the Municipality has engaged a special train of twenty wagons, to carry hundreds of tons of Bombay's refuse from the Mahaluxmi Siding to Devnar in Chembur.

This service had been stopped as no men were forthcoming to load the Kachhra into lorries, unload them into wagons at Mahaluxmi siding and repeat the operation at Journey's End at Chembur. Sixty Maungs, it is learnt, have now come forward to do this work. If to-day's efforts succeed the number of wagons for this purpose will be doubled and even trippled, in the near future.

Mr. B. K. Patel, who returned from his brief holiday, this morning, informed reporters about this development. He also said that the Municipality had so far opened 11,000 of the total of 16,000 storm rain entrances in the City. He expected that in the next two or three days the remaining 5,000 also would be opened. They had also cleared, yesterday, 125 House Chokes and made 385 lorry trips for the collection and disposal of refuse.

Mr. Dinker Desai, Trade Union Representative in the Corporation has given notice of two resolutions for consideration at the next meeting of the Standing Committee on Friday next.

The first resolution calls for a statement from the Municipal Commissioner for details regarding the City's sanitation specially in gullies and lanes, and the number of men and women newly engaged, the rates at which they have been engaged, the amount so far spent and the budgetary provision from which the payments are made.

The second resolution requests him to reconsider the decision to evict dismissed Municipal strikers, as evictions would not only create a lot of hardship to the workers, but would result in bad feelings between the Municipality and its workers.

INTERCESSION.

It is learnt that Mr. Naushir Bharucha, who had written to the Governor of Bombay for intercession with the Government so that the arrested strike leaders could be interviewed, has now received a reply. The Governor is learnt to have suggested to Mr. Bharucha to make his request to Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, who is expected in the City on 31st May.

Mr. S. V. Pimpalkhare, Secretary, Municipal Workers' Union, who had interviewed the Strike Leaders in jail through the good offices of the Municipal Commissioner, stated in an interview that Mr. P. T. Borale, Vice-President of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh had come to his house a little before his arrest and had left word, "that he must do something about the strike". Mr. Pimpalkhare had later met Mr. Borale, Mr. G. J. Mane and Mr. Bhatankar in Arthur Road Jail and had cordial talks for an hour and a half. But the net result of the talks was "confusing". The three men had given different and conflicting versions. Mr. Mane had said the strike was legal. Mr. Bhatankar had said, that it was not a strike, but a lock-out. Mr. Borale had said that his contesting elections against the Congress in the recent by-election, had created a conflict leading to present results. It had also been stated that the communists were responsible for the strike and that "they—the leaders—were not eager for a settlement" unless the arrested persons were released.

But Mr. Pimpalkhare said, no message had been sent by them, either to the strikers or to the Municipal Commissioner.

'It is true that Borale had come to my house in my absence and left a message that I should do something about the strike. But, it would also be true that they did not send me an invitation to meet them" he added.

ENDING CITY SWEEPERS' STRIKE

Governor Expresses Inability To Intervene

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay may want a settlement of the sweepers' strike, just as keenly as any other citizen. But considering the constitutional proprities underlying his office, he can no more intervene, than any one else, in the matter.

This position has been elucidated by Raja Sir Maharaj Singh in his reply to Mr. Naushir Bharucha who had sought his assistance in the matter of getting an interview with the strike leaders.

"Like you and your committee (the ad hoc committee) I am anxious for an early settlement of the strike", says the Governor in a letter from Mahabaleshwar. "As, however, you yourself has appreciated in your letter, as a Constitutional Governor, I must be guided by the advice of my ministers, who are in a better position than I to know the full facts of the case. May I suggest that, if you think fit, you should see the Hon. Premier, who, I understand, reaches Bombay on the 31st instant. Meanwhile, may I hope that, even without seeing the leaders of the Kamgar Sangh now in jail, you and other members of your Committee, will kindly exercise your influence to bring about an early cessation of the strike," the letter concludes.

SERVICE OF FRUIT AT PARTIES

Entertainment Restriction Orders Revised

The Government of Bombay has revised its orders, commonly known as Entertainment Restriction Orders, so as to allow the service of nuts, pansupari, whole cocoanuts and dry fruits and ice-cream prepared from ice-cream powder or milk powder at parties of more than 24 persons. Ice-caterers, of food grains or eatables, however, continues to be subject to prohibition.

Though the service of ice-cream prepared from ice-cream powder or milk powder is exempted from the operation of the orders, a licence from the Milk Commissioner, Bombay, will have to be obtained under another order in force in the Bombay Rationed Area for the use of these substances in the preparation of such ice-cream and also for its distribution at public places. In the mofussil areas where such a ban exists, a similar licence from the District Magistrate concerned will have to be obtained.

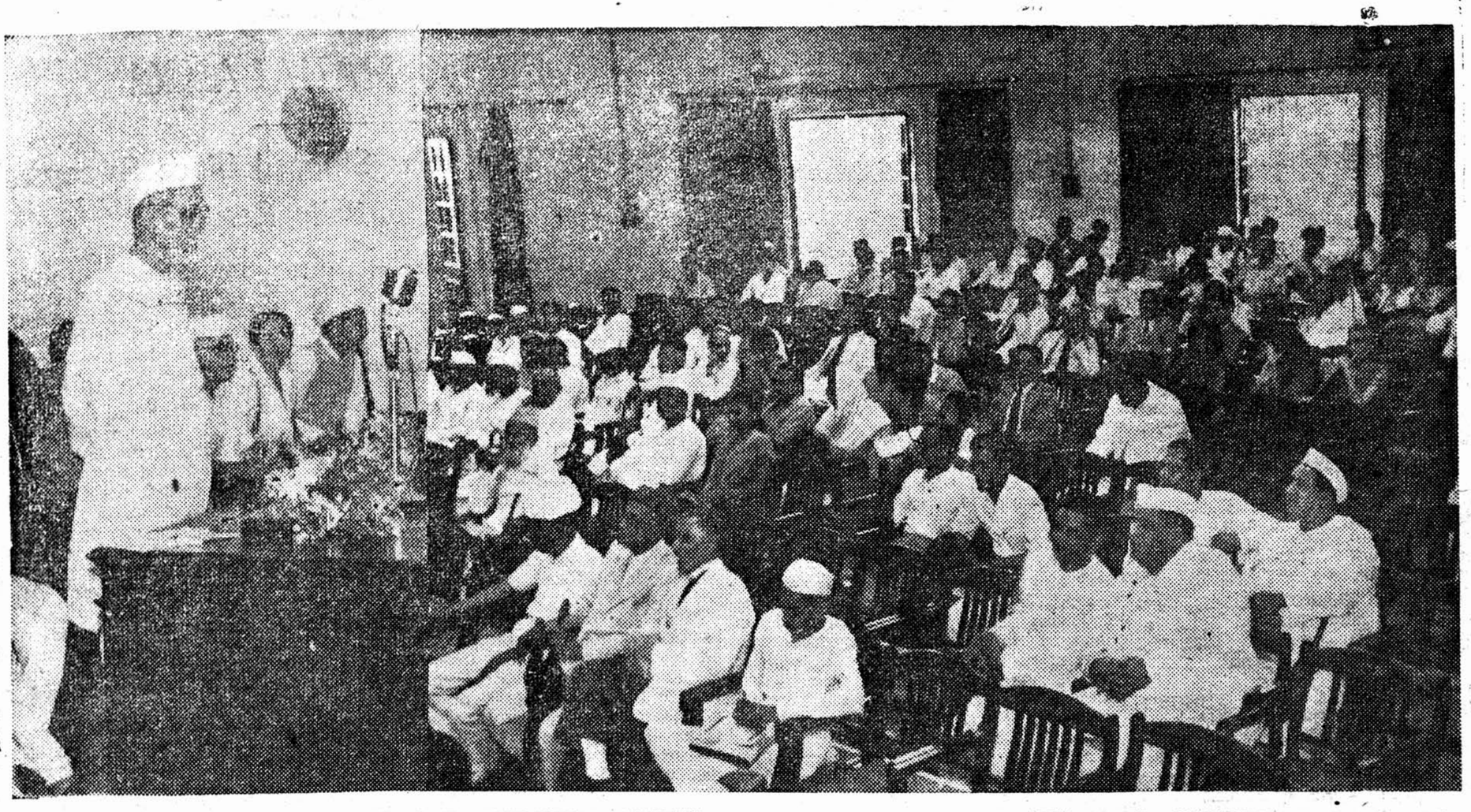
In the revised orders it has been made clear that the service or distribution, even through a caterer or catererrs, of food grains or eatables, except those mentioned above, milk and beverages, other than tea or coffee, in which milk is used, to 25 or more persons, including the host or hosts, at or in connection with one or more parties entertainments or functions on any day is prohibited in Greater Bombay. In the mofussil area, however, the distribution of only foodgrains and eatables, but not milk and its products, for such purposes is prohibited. The preparation of food for 25 or more persons for such purposes as well as acceptance or consumption of any of these articles by any person in the company of others if the total number of persons exceeds 24, has also been prohibited.

The orders have been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, of May 28th, 1949, and come into force immediately.

Bombay Board Of Communications

The Government of Bombay has directed that Messrs. S. Nijalingappa and B. N. Munawalli, who have been elected by the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) to serve on the Standing Committee for Roads during the financial year 1949-50, should continue as Members of the Board of Communications, Bombay.

UNITY CONFERENCE IN CITY



SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT MR. G. V. MAVLANKAR ADDRESSING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE UNITY CONFERENCE HELD IN THE C. J. HALL ON FRIDAY EVENING.

FREEDOM FOR WORKERS FROM FEAR AND WANT

Chakkarai Chettiar's Speech At T. U. C. Opening Session

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presiding over the 23rd session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. Chakkarai Chettiar, Vice-President of the Congress said that Sickness Insurance, including medical relief and cash benefits, must soon begin to operate in which the share of the State and capitalists must be predominant.

Mr. Chettiar who presided in the absence of Mr. S. A. Dange, President of the A.I.T.U.C. at the Blavatsky Hall this morning added that the standard of the health of Indian workers was very low and they have practically no staying power.

Referring to world situation he said, "The forces of reaction let loose by the World War, are no longer triumphant as during the years preceding it, but are carrying on a desperate struggle with the great forces, equally released, of true democracy, socialism and anti-imperialism. In every country, not least in our own country, the contest is raging." He added, "whatever unexpected fortunes may be in store for humanity, there can be no return to the past, and not even present slavery of perpetual fear and want."

To get the Indian National Trade Union Congress accepted as the representative organisation of labour, Mr. Chettiar said Government arrested the leaders of the A.I.T.U.C. and then detained them indefinitely in jails as ordinary criminals, raided trade union offices, snatched away records and registers, prohibited meetings and processions.

The most important problem facing the workers, he said was employment and security. At present, against unjust dismissals and retrenchment, there was no appeal. He pointed out that unless unions were powerful enough to prevent such dismissals and retrenchments, the warfare was bound to be a sisyphean labour, for the management would always have the keys in their hands.

ATTACK ON GOVT. POLICY

Mr. Amrat Shah reading the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee on behalf of Mr. M. S. Baksi, said that in the last two years the working-class movement both in India and abroad had made great strides, fought great battles against the growing offensive of the tottering capitalist regimes.

Not content with the illegal detention of 25,000 of trade union leaders and communist workers, he said the "bourgeois-capitalist government" had repeatedly resorted to firings and lathi charges to break meetings and demonstrations of communist organisations and trade-unions.

Alluding to the rival organisation, Indian National Trade Union Congress, he observed that it had tried to wean away the working class and to make them subservient to the policies of the Government and the employers. But he opined the workers had not been led astray by any of these and had stood firm against all these woolings and against the intimidations of the employers.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

The report of the Congress for the year 1947-49 was presented before the Conference by Mr. Amiya Singh, Secretary of the Bengal Trade Union Congress in the absence of Mr. Manek Gandhi, General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C. now in detention. The report said that the A.I.T.U.C. would have to wage a determined struggle against the repression of the Government in all industries and on a country-wide scale. The Secretary made an appeal to all workers to struggle for peace, against Anglo-American warmongers and their Indian satelites the Nehru Government, who were trying to transform India into an American war base against the liberation forces in South-East Asia, against the land of Socialism, the U.S.S.R. The report was accepted.

The audited accounts were also submitted and passed by the Conference.

Messages of good wishes were received from different trade unions from the U.S.S.R., Prague, Warsaw, Italy, Hungary, France and Bulgaria.

The Conference will meet again tomorrow morning when resolutions will be taken up.

CONSEMBLY BY-ELECTION

Sequal To Resignation Of Sir H. P. Mody

Consequent upon the resignation of Sir H. P. Mody as a representative of the Province of Bombay from the 'General Community' on the Constituent Assembly, holding of a by-election has been announced.

The last date fixed for the receipt of the nomination of candidates for this by-election is June 8, while the scrutiny of nominations will be made on June 11. Polling will take place on June 20.

The counting of votes will be done one June 21 and the result will be declared forthwith.

DISSOLVE COMMUNAL BODIES

Plea For Common Language And Culture At Unity Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A plea for one common language and culture for the whole country, the voluntary dissolution of communal institutions and organisations and the liquidation of provincialism was made at the second day's session of the Unity Conference held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, this evening.

The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Central Assembly presided.

The first resolution recommended Hindusthani as the national language and urged Government to take early steps for its introduction, both as a state language and a medium of instruction. The national language should be used in universities and not any provincial language. The resolution emphasised that no other language should replace English. In this way it was hoped that provincial and communal barriers would be eradicated and unity established.

As a further step towards national unity a second resolution pleaded for the voluntary dissolution of communal institutions especially in the spheres of sports, education, commerce, trade and industry, except institutions of a public religious nature. Furthermore the resolution urged the encouragement of inter-caste and inter-communal marriages.

The conference also expressed its strong disapproval of the spirit of provincialism which was so inimical to the interests of the country and to the progress of the nation to full and healthy nationhood. The conference felt that the country needed a strong centre, and not the federal structure and provincial autonomy envisaged by the foreign rulers of the country. It was necessary the conference opined, for a strong and united India to have a centre with wider scope and authority than is wielded at present by the Central Government.

Jamming "Voice Of America" Broadcasts

NEW YORK, May 28 (PTI-Reuter): A record total of 205 Soviet jamming stations have again virtually drowned "voice of America" broadcasts to Russia, a spokesman said tonight.

The voice and the British Broadcasting Corporation, which recently stepped up the power of their transmissions to overcome Russian jamming are able to use only 61 stations to beam Russian language broadcasts to the Soviet Union. The spokesman said here that as many as seven or eigh. Soviet transmitters were being used to jam a programme emanating from a single Anglo-American station.

CALCUTTA, May 28: The monsoon is expected to break over Calcutta between June 5 and June 10, according to the meteorological office here.

CHANGES IN DRUGS RULES

Chemical Manufacturers Association's Plea

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The sale of "spirituous" medicinal preparations had come to a complete standstill, resulting in heavy loss to the proprietors of the industry and creating unemployment as a consequence of the recent changes introduced in the Drugs Rules, it was staed by the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Asosociation today.

The Association said that several representations had been made to the Bombay Government to make a clear distninction between intoxicants and genuine medical preparations, allopathic and ayurvedic which were needed for "the amelioration of sickness and suffering of our countrymen", but that no satisfactory reply had been received from the authorities.

DUTY ON TOILET PRODUCTS

The Association had asked for a revision of the recently imposed excise duty on Indian-made Eau-de-Cologne and prefumes, removal of restrictions on the transport of these spirituous, medicinal and toilet products, a revision of the "exorbitant" licence fees demanded by the Bombay Government from these industries and from the trade, proper classification of the various products in uniformity with that existing in other provinces and the summoning of a conference of the industry and the trade to enquire into the difficulties arising as a consequence of the amended rules.

It was stated that it would be an impossible task for the manufacturers to recall all their sold products in order to comply with the latest rule regarding labelling of the ingredients and that if the dealers were prevented from selling these stocks of medicines and drugs, they would be forced to destroy them. The loss might accure, in the opinion of the Association "to the extent of several crores all over India."

"HELD HIS POSE"

MEBOURNE, (P.T.I.-Reuter): A 23-year-old man who said he had posed as a United States Army officer in Australian capital cities during the past six years because he "couldn't get it out of his system" was sentenced to six months imprisonment for vagarancy by a Melbourne court.

He said he had consulted a psychiatrist, a doctor, and several ministers of religion, but they had been unable to help him.

ALY KHAN TO VISIT INDIA

PARIS, May 27 (PTI-Reuter): Prince Aly Khan and his bride, film star, Rita Hayworth, who were married at Vallauris today, will spend the first few days of their honeymoon at Cannes, going on to Paris, Italy and India, a close relation of the Prince Aly said today.

In India, following tradition, a second marriage ceremony will be held according to the rites of the Ismaeli Moslem sect of which the Aga Khan, Prince Aly Khan's father, is the spiritual head, the relation said.

He added it was "not impossible" that the Aga Khan himself would perform the ceremony, though it was a little doubtful as he is "not very fit for the long journey."

Muslim Rites For Aly-Rita Wedding

CANNES, FRANCE, May 28, (U. P. A.): Two Muslim Imams arrived here to unite film star Rita Hayworth and Prince Aly Khan in a second wedding ceremony, this time in accordance with the Laws of Islam.

Rita and Aly, who were married yesterday under French civil law, refused to say when the Muslim rites would be held, but the arrival of the Imams from a Paris mosque bolstered indications that this was the day for them to face the East and take the marriage vows prescribed by Aly's faith.

A member of the Aga Khan's household said today that Muslim wedding rites for Rita Hayworth and Prince Aly Khan would be held at a Paris mosque sometime next week.

RITA HAYWORTH INCURS EXCOMMUNICATION

ROME, May 27 (UPA): An unimpeachable Vatican source said tonight that Rita Hayworth incurred excommunication from the Roman Catholic Church by marrying Muslim Prince Aly Khan.

NEW PREMIER FOR REPUBLIC OF RUSSIA

LONDON, May 28 (PTI-Reuter): The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic today confirmed the appointment of M. N. P. Tchernousov as Premier and M. B. Bassov as first Vice-Premier, announced since the last session, Moscow Radio said today.

The Supreme Soviet of the ASFSR, Russia proper, which forms three quarters of the Soviet Union, yesterday approved the 1949 state budget.

LABOUR UNREST IN BRITAIN

Bristol & Liverpool Dockers On Strike

LABOUR unrest this weekend threatened vital parts of Britain's vast communications network, including the entire north-eastern section of railways and the two big port areas of Liverpool and Bristol.

Rail crew delegates, meeting at York, were expected to call a 24-hour token stoppage from midnight tonight of all trains leaving the railwayy network which spreads from King's Cross London, and takes in such cities as Newcastele-on-Tyne, Sunderland York and Middlesbrough.

At Liverpool and Bristol, dockers were continuing their strike in sympathy with the Canadian Seamen's Union in its dispute with the Seafarers' International Union.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS

The proposed rail strike, against orders from Union leaders, is over schedules under which some rail crews would have to spend nights away from home. The crews say this is unnecessary. Mr. A. Baty, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, has called the proposed strike "unjustified". Two thousand dockers were idle at Liverpool today.

TROOPS UNLOAD

Troops today resumed unloading the 50,000 sterling banana cargo from the steamer 'Bayano' at Avonmouth and were said to be making good progress. Mr. Arthur Deaking, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, to which most dockers belong today called on the Liverpool and Aconmouth men to return to work.

The dockers must not follow "unofficial leadership" and failure to do this would "involve not only the dockers but Britain and the Trade Union movement in a serious international situation", he declared in a statement.

Engineer's Fatal Fall

MADRAS, May 28, (A.P.I.):: Mr. George F. Cordor (54), consulting engineer of a local English firm, died here yesterday, as a result of a fall from the balcony of his house.

GIRL TOPS LIST AGAIN

CALCUTTA, May 28, (U.P.I.): For the second year in succession, a girl has topped the list of candidates in the intermediate examination in arts of the Calcutta University. She is Gauri Chaudhury of Scottish Church College, Calcutta.

No Export Licence For Small Samples

NEW DELHI, May 28.

In order to encourage exports to hard currency areas, the Government of India has decided to allow the export of samples of cotton, silk, art silk and mixed piecegoods worth less than Rs. 50 without any export licence to the following countries:

(1) countries in North Central and South America, with the exception of Brazil, Peru, Chile and Uruguay:
(2) the Philippines;
(3) Belgium and Belgian Colonies;
(4) Portugal and Portuguese Colonies, excluding Portuguese possessions in India;
(5) the joint U.S., U.K., and French zones of Germany;
(6) Japan.

'Fair Weather' Will Continue

BOMBAY, Saturday: The monsoon is again sterngthening in South Konkan, according to the Observatory bulletin issued this afternoon.

Tansa lake had 25 cents of rainfall in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. this morning. Bombay recorded no rainfall.

U. N. Kashmir Commission

SRINAGAR, May 28, (A.P.I.): The members of the U.N. Kashmir Commission, who are in Pakistan, are expected to return here on Tuesday, according to commission circles here.

NOTORIOUS RAZAKAR ARRESTED.

HYDERABAD, May 28, (U. P. I.): Gulab Khan, a notorious Razakar, who was underground all these months, was arrested from a city locality yesterday.

People IN THE NEWS

BHAGAT AMIN CHAND

NEW DELHI, May 28, (API): Bhagat Amin Chand, General Secretary of the All-India Harijan League, has fractured his left leg in a tonga accident.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

MAHABLESHWAR, May 27, (API): The Hon'ble Shri Morarji and Shrimati Desai, Shrimati Indumati Desai, Shri G. A. Deshpande and Shri and Shrimati Ramanlal M. Desai came to lunch.

*

S. MUKHERJEE

NEW DELHI, May 28, (API): Air Vice-Marshall S. Mukerjee, Deputy Air Commander of the Royal Indian Air Force, arrived here this morning after six weeks tour abroad. The Air Vice-Marshall, who accompanied the Indian Military Mission to New York, visited various technical and flying schools in the United States of America.

*

PROF. N. G. RANGA

LONDON, May 28, (PTI-Reuter): Professor N. G. Ranga, Chief Indian Delegate to the Third International Federation of Agricultural Producers Conference to be held at Guelph, near Toronto, Canada, arrived in London last evening. He left for Canada by air this afternoon.

Professor Ranga met Fenner Broakway.

First Meeting Of Film Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first meeting of the Film Advisory Board constituted by the Government of India to advise on matters relating to documentaries and news reels met in Bombay today under the Chairmanship of Mr. P. C. Chaudhury, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The members present were Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. Frank R. Moraes, Mr. V. Shantaram and Mr. S. A. Ayer. The chief producers of documentaries and news reels Mr. M. Bhavanani and Mr. S. Badami also attended the meeting.

The Government of India's plan to produce 52 news reels and 36 documentaries a year, it is understood, was placed before the board who also considered the possibilities of purchase of 16 documentaries from the trade, a provision for which has been made to encourage the production of short films by the industry.

The Board also previewed several documentaries and news reels recently produced by the films division and is expected to meet every fortnight.

Liquor Permits To Ooty Visitors

OOTACAMUND, May 28, (A.P.I.): Partial relaxation of Prohibition rules in the Nilgiris has been ordered by the Government of Madras. Under this order, visitors coming to the Nilgiris from outside the Presidency will be granted liquor permits.

MENON'S ROUND OF TALKS WITH COCHIN MAHARAJA

Covenant Regarding Status And Privy Purse

ERNAKULAM, May 28 (A.P.I.): Mr. V. P. Menon, Advisor to the States Ministry spent a busy day here today having a round of talks with the Maharajah and the senior members of the Cochin Ruling family, in connection with the merger of Cochin withthe state of Travancore.

Mr. Menon will be meeting the Cochin ruler at 11-30 a.m. tomorrow when, according to well-informed sources here, the Maharaja is expected to put his seal to the States Ministry's draft covenant concerning privy purses and his future status in the proposed union of Cochin and Travancore. With the maharajah's assent to that document, Mr. Menon would have finalised his negotiations, preliminary to the formation of a united state of Cochin and Travancore.

mittee, he added, was progressing well and the Committee hoped to submit its report to the Government of India by June 15.

Mr. Menon said that, considering the revenues of other states unions, the United State of Cochin and Travancore will be the second in India.

Travancore-Cochin Union To Function From July 1

ERNAKULAM, May 28 (A.P.I.): Mr. P. Govinda Menon, Finance Minister of Cochin and a member of the Integration Committee dealing with the administrative unification of the two states, said here today that the proposed United State of Cochin and Travancore would begin to function from July 1, 1949.

The work of the Integration Com-

Send-Off To S. K. Pottekkatt

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On the eve of his departure from India on a study tour of Africa, Italy, France, England, Czechoslovakia, Russia, etc., Mr. S. K. Pottekkatt, the well-known Malayalam author and short story-writer was accorded a cordial send-off by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj this evening at the Samaj premises. The function which was largely attended by the Keralites of Bombay was presided over by Mr. G. P. Nair, President of the Samaj.

WESTERN POWERS' PLAN FOR UNITED GERMANY

Vyshinsky Promises To Study Text

PARIS, May 28, (PTI-Reuter): The Western Powers to-day presented Soviet Foreign Minister M. Andrei Vys hinsky with a plan for a Unified Germany through the accession of the So viet-occupied eastern territory to the West German Republic set up under t he Bonn Constitution.

The plan also proposed that if and when the Eastern States joined the Republic a Four-Power Control Commission should be set up to replace the present Military Government. The Commission would normally make decisions by majority vote, except in exceptional circumstances to be mutually agreed.

The plan—the Wester.. reply to M. Vyshinsky's demand for a return to Four-Power control of Germany—stipulated that the Eastern German States must agree to freedom of persons, including free movement, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, freedom of speech, press and radio and for all democratic political parties and free elections.

VYSHINSKY'S REACTION

The plan was presented at a two-hour meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers—the sixth of the present conference—and after hearing it M. Vyshinsky described it as "one sided and, therefore, not very suitable for Four-Power discussion."

He promised to study the text.

The Bonn Constitution, which the Western powers insist should apply to the whole of Germany provides for two-Chamber rule by a Diet (lower house) and Federal Council (upper house), but states are left free to frame their own internal constitutions, in conformity with its general principles.

SHAPE OF RED 'RAJ' IN SHANGHAI

Military Commission To Be Supreme Body

NATIONALISTS' MOVE FOR NEW CURRENCY

SHANGHAI, May 28 (UPA)

CHINESE Communists formally took over administration of Shanghai today, outlawed Nationalist currency, seized the Central Bank and reportedly suspended all afternoon newspapers, reports Blake Gearhart, U.P.A. Staff Correspondent.

Communist General Chen-yi assumed administrative control of this city and announced that a military control commission will be the supreme governmental organ.

NIGHT CURFEW IN HONG KONG

HONG KONG, May 28 (PTI-Reuter)—The Hong Kong Government today ordered an eight-hour nightly curfew along the frontiers of its leased "new territories" on the Chinese mainland, and warned that any breach of it "might be met with arms if necessary."

War news from China proper has faded completely now that the battle in Shanghai is over, and no one here knows just how near the Communist armies' main drive to the south has come.

The Hong Kong curfew comes into force on Wednesday for three months, lasting from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. local time, and also prohibiting craft movements during the same hours in British waters off the Chinese coast, both east and west of the new territories.

The curfew covers a strip of land averaging two miles in depth from the Chinese frontier, and includes areas in which British and Chinese police were recently murdered.

SHANGHAI ALMOST NORMAL

It was reported from Shanghai today that the city was almost normal, at least on the surface, 72 hours after the occupation, and had its usual traffic jams, crowded streets, packed cinemas, and small craft movements in the Whangpoo river.

In its first issue today, the new Communist paper, "Liberation Daily", said, 40,000 Nationalist troops surrendered in the northern suburbs on Thursday, and had been moved to the outskirts of the city to await retraining and regrouping.

RED RULE

The newly established Control Committee today:

(1) Fixed a provisional rate of one People's Bank note to 100,000 gold yuan, which will be allowed to circulate only until June 5;

(2) Ordered registration with the Committee of Chinese-owned newspapers, periodicals, and news agencies;

(3) Laid down rules about the publication of Communist Party policy documents and photographs of Communist leaders.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH REDS

It was learned that both foreign and Chinese airlines and shipping companies' representatives here were attempting to get into contact with the Communist authorities with a view to the early resumption of services to and from Shanghai.

The American President Line, North-west Airlines and Pan-American Airways were understood to be among the foreign concerns seeking immediate negotiations for restarting operations.

The Shanghai Postal Administration announced today acceptance of mail for Communist-occupied areas but said until further notice no air or ordi-

(Continued on Page 16)

200 ARRESTED IN FARIDKOT

Sequel To Demonstration Against Ministers

BHATINDA, May 28, (A.P.I.): Two hundred persons were arrested at Faridkot yesterday for staging a demonstration against two Ministers of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Sardar Zail Singh and Sardar Harcharan Singh, according to a report received here.

The two Ministers had gone to Faridkot to address a conference there.

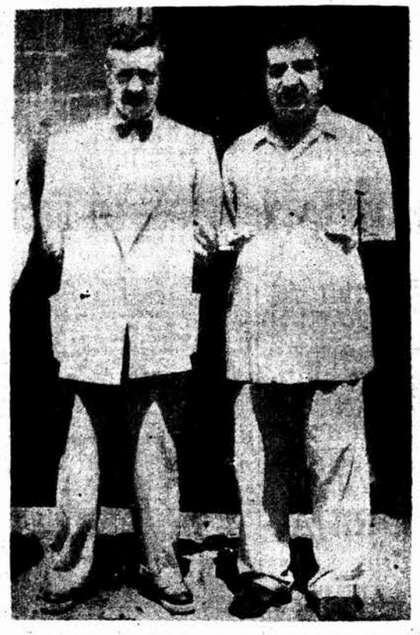
Later about 100 person swere taken in motor trucks and released at places some distance away from the town. The rest of them were taken to the district jail.

Fire Damages Two Ice Factories

SURAT, May 28 (API)—Two ice factories in Surot were damaged by a fire last night, resulting in a loss of about Rs. 75,000. Fuel oil stored in the factories was however saved from the fire.

With two of the four ice factories in the town out of action, the price of ice went up by fifty per cent today.

AFGHAN DEPUTY PREMIER IN CITY



H. E. Gen. Sardar Asadulla Khan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Interior of Afghanistan, snapped at the Mole Station, with Sardar Fazl Ahmed, Consul for Afghanistan in Bombay.

EXTENSION OF BIHAR PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

Federal Court Judgment: 11 Politicals Released

NEW DELHI, May 28, (API)

THE FEDERAL COURT gave judgment to-day accepting the appeals of eleven political prisoners of Bihar against their detention under the Bihar Public Safety Act.

The Court ordered the release of the appellants reversing the decision of the Patna High Court and declared "ultra vires" the extension of the Bihar Public Safety Act, 1947, by resolution of the two houses of the Provincial Legislature.

The Appellants who belong to Chota Nagpur a Partially Excluded Area of Bihar, challenged the right of Bihar Governor to apply by notification the Bihar Public Safety Act to that area with retrospective effect.

BRITAIN CANNOT OBLIGE INDIA WITH MORE DOLLARS

Revelations In Standing Finance Committee

Matthai—Cripps Correspondence On Operation Of O. G. L. Policy

NEW DELHI, May 28 (U. P. I.).

Although strictest secrecy is being maintained in official circles, the U. P. I. learns that questions relating to the forthcoming sterling balance negotiations to be held in London, came up for consideration by the Standing Finance Committee which met here this morning.

It is understood that correspondence which recently had been exchanged between H. M. G.'s Government and the Government of India on the issue was placed before the Committee, which is reported to have approved of the stand taken by the Finance Minister, Government of India, in his reply to the communications received from Sir Stafford Cripps.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Demand For Alteration In Policy

CALCUTTA, May 28, (API): The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to-day expressed the view that suitable alterations should be made in the Government's import and export policies, in view of the adverse balance of payments and the consequent decrease in foreign assets.

According to a press communique issued after the meeting, the Committee considered that this rather very unsatisfactory position appeared to result from the cumulative effects of the liberalisation of import control and the failure to keep the volume of exports at a high level. It felt that a comprehensive enquiry on the subject should be undertaken, and pending the results of the enquiry, their tentative conclusions should be forwarded to the Government.

"In the opinion of the committee, the Central Government should either bring sales tax under their legislative and administrative, spheres, subject to the return of the receipts to the provincial Governments on some agreed basis, or persuade the Provincial Governments to accept the principle of adopting uniform measures in respect of sales tax.

Mr. K. D. Jalan, President of the Federation, was in the chair, and the following attended the meeting: Seth Tulsidas Kilachand, Sir Shri Ram, Mr. M. A. Master, Mr. B. M. Birla, Seth Shanti Prasad Jain, Mr. D. N. Sen, Lala Karamchand Thapar, Rawa Bahadur Chittar Singh, Mr. B. F. Agarwalla, Lala Lakshmipat Singhania, Mr. Asutosh Bhattacharya, Mr. J. J. Kapadia and Mr. R. B. Amin.

ARRESTED FOR THREATENING JAWAHARLAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPUR, May 28.

A sensation was created here when City Police arrested a person for alleged writing of a letter holding out threats to Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. The letter was detected by the censor and the matter was reported to Police who believing the suspect to be insane sent for medical examination. The suspect was a railway employee and it is alleged was recently dismissed from service.

Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, who is to lead the Indian delegation to the United Kingdom for carrying on the forthcoming negotiations relating to sterling balances, will leave India by the 20th June, according to present indications. Besides experts of the Finance Ministry Mr. John Matthai will be assisted in his negotiations in London by Sir Chintaman Deshmukh and Sir B. N. Rao former and present Governor respectively of the Reserve Bank of India.

It is further understood that the communications from H.M.G. referred to, while expressing greatest hardship bordering on inability, to accommodate the Government of India's request for releasing, during 1949-50 and 1950-51, more than what was stipulated in 1948, from out of the sterling balances which stand to their credit, do not altogether preclude the possibility of a via-media being evolved between the two apparently irreconcilable view-points.

As far as can be gathered from the correspondence so far exchanged between the Governments of U. K. and India, H.M.G. is likely to lay stress on the disturbing effect which is produced on the economy of the United Kingdom by what they caracterise as "unilateral decisions on the part of the Government of India suddenly to relax or restrict the O.G.L. they are also likely to plead for prior consultation with them in future on such matters.

The consensus of opinion which emerged from time discussions at today's meeting of the Standing Finance Committee seems to suggest that the Government of India should aim at restricting imports to absolutely essential commodities and that in this matter, they should be free to draw on their sterling balances in any manner that would suit their country's economy.

Another point which is understood to have emerged from H.M.G.'s communications with the Government of India, is that while release of a reasonable quantum from out of India's sterling balances with U.K. may be possible, the request for a more liberal accommodation in respect of dollar release to India is almost impracticable.

U.P. COMMUNISTS GIVE UP HUNGER STRIKE

LUCKNOW, May 28. (API)—Four Communist detenus Mr. Sant Singh Yusuf, Dr. Rashid Hasan, Hazra Begum and Miss Khadija Ansari—who were on hunger strike for the past eleven days in the Lucknow Central Prison gave up their fast today, it is authoritatively learnt.

Tax Evasion In Ahmedabad

MOVE FOR SUMMARY PROCEDURE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 28.

It is reliably learnt that Government is considering cases of Income-Tax evasion, and submit the offenders to summary trials, in order to speed up easy disposal of such cases in Ahmedabad.

Local Income-tax authorities have found several cases of evasion during their inquiry. More than two months back these cases have been referred to India Government and permission has been sought for authority to inquire land transactions and accounts of business firms.

Tapase Worships In Kalaram Temple

NASIK, May 28, (UPI): Bombay's Harijan Minister for Industry and Fisheries Mr. G. D. Tapase entered the historic Kalaram Temple in Panchavati this morning for the first time after the temple was thrown open to Harijans.

The priest of the temple received the minister and gave him a cocoanut garland as "prasad".

Earlier Mr. Tapase visited the sacred Ramkund near river Godavari.

JAWAHARLAL SPEAKS OUT

Attack On Kashmir Against International Law

NEHRU URGES PEOPLE OF STATE TO GIVE REPLY TO PAKISTAN'S CLAIM

SRINAGAR, May 28 (API)

Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, declared here today that the conflict in Kashmir was not a mere clash of thought but a clash of ideologies.

India, he said, had waged a heroic battle in Kashmir against the pernicious doctrine of communal separatism supported by the Muslim League, which found its culmination in the establishment of Pakistan and wrought havoc on Hindus and Muslims of India.

He was addressing a big gathering of Indian troops in Kashmir at Badamki Bagh Maidan.

TAKE LESSON FROM PAST

Pandit Nehru made a strong appeal for communal unity and said: "We must take a lesson from our past history when India had fallen several times because of disunity amongst her people. We should not forget that all of us are in the same boat, and if the boat capsizes we will all be drowned."

Paying a glowing tribute to the work of the Indian troops in Kashmir, Pandit Nehru said that they had raised the prestige of India in the eyes of the world. They had also proved themselves equal to any other army in the world. Besides by their action they had demonstrated to the people of India how best to maintain communal unity and strengthen national unity.

Pandit Nehru said that while India was engaged in consolidating her freedom it had to face many problems and the greatest of them was that of Kashmir.

The history of Kashmir's epic struggle, he added, had been written in their own blood by the people of Kashmir, who in the beginning faced the invasion without any army but were later helped by Indian troops.

NATURE OF OPERATION

Pandit Nehru said that the Kashmir operation was a fight for the freedom of India and Kashmir. The attack on Kashmir was against all laws of international relationship. "There are laws even of war. Attack by dacoit and thieves cannot be war. If people are allowed to raid neighbouring countries, then no nation can protect its freedom.

"Our participation in the Kashmir struggle is a great and noble task. It has raised the prestige of India. Fight in abnormal weather condition, in hilly terrain has given great experience to Indian troops.

"We have committed mistakes but we have shown our capacity to face stupendous tasks and with firm determination we have completed the task of helping the people of Kashmir."

Pakistan, he said, had claimed Kashmir on the basis that Muslims were in a great majority there. India had refused to recognise such a claim and the people of Kashmir "have to give a suitable reply to this challenge thrown by Pakistan".

In the past the people of Kashmir did not give any quarter to Muslim League ideology of communal separatism.

Ten years ago when the Muslim League raised this slogan the people of Kashmir under the leadership of Sheikh Abdulla fought against this vicious doctrine. Mr. Jinnah who personally came to Kashmir was unable to find any following there.

Pandit Nehru said that every nation had to pay the price of freedom by blood, sweat and tears. "We had paid the price for our freedom in blood but now we have to build up the country with our sweat and tears."

NEHRU'S ARRIVAL

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, arrived here this morning on a two-day visit.

Pandit Nehru was accompanied by Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister for Transport and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Mrs. Nye, wife of the United Kingdom High Commissioner in India, and Mrs. Indira Gandhi also came with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Secretary, for Kashmir affairs, Government of India also arrived here this morning in another plane.

TRACKED TO GOOD EARTH

BARODA, May 28, (A.P.I.): Two out of seven men 'wanted' in a robbery case were arrested by the police yesterday in a village in Petlad taluka where they had purchased lands, built houses and settled down as agriculturists.

It was stated that a gang of seven persons robbed a Madras city millionnaire of cash, diamonds, jewellery and other valuables worth Rs. nine lakhs on Diwali day last year. The jewellery was said to have been sold in Madras and Bombay and two persons were arrested in this connection.

Double Graduate Among Arrested For Central Bank Looting

U.N. To Open With Prayer

LAKE SUCCESS, May 28 (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, has asked one of the Organisation's Committees to study the possibility of opening each General Assembly session with a minute's silence "for meditation and prayer."

Mr. Lie told the press today that he had received at least one thousand proposals from all quarters to bring prayer into the United Nations proceedings.

XAVIER'S FOLLOWERS TO TOUR JAPAN

TOKYO, May 28 (PTI-Reuter)—Roman Catholics from all over the world, led by Cardinal Gilroy, Archbishop of Sydney, will tomorrow leave Nagasaki on a 700-mile pilgrimage to Tokyo, following the route taken by Saint Francis Xavier on his missionary tour of Japan four centuries before.

Travelling 14 days by special train, the pilgrims will visit places where the Spanish founder of the Jesuit order converted thousands of Japanese to Christianity.

The Spanish contingent have brought with them the right arm of the Saint, preserved as a relic of the Church of Christ, Rome.

Heavy Rains In Dohad

SURAT, May 28 (API)—Dohad town, 100 miles from Surat, had heavy rains accompanied by cyclonic winds last night. The roofs of a number of houses were damaged and the electric supply was also effected.

PRIZE ON HEAD OF ABSCONDER

AHMEDABAD, MAY 28. (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

A PRIZE OF RS. 5,000 HAS BEEN OFFERED BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF AHMEDABAD FOR ONE OF THE ABSCONDERS IN THE SENSATIONAL CENTRAL BANK LOOTING CASE WHICH OCCURRED A COUPLE OF DAYS BACK.

ONE OF THE ACCUSED ARRESTED IS FERU, ALLEGED TO BE A NOTORIOUS DACOIT OF SINDHA. THE AHMEDABAD D.S.P. GOT A WIRELESS MESSAGE THAT FERU IS MOVING WITH HIS GANG IN AHMEDABAD WITH MISCHIEVOUS INTENTION. HE IS A DOUBLE GRADUATE. IT IS ALLEGED THAT FERU IS INVOLVED IN TWELVE DACOITS.

A meeting of the members of the staff of Central Bank of India which met under the presidentship of the Bank Manager Mr. V. C. Patel passed a condolence resolution on the said demise of the bank driver, Bhikhalal, who was shot dead in Thursday in the bank looting by three armed men. They urged the payment of suitable compensation to his family. The resolutions have been sent to the head office of the Central Bank for consideration.

According to A.P.I. report of the three men, all armed with revolvers, two were arrested after a fight between them and the police in the heart of the city, where the bank's motor van in which the raiders were driving away with r steel box, stopped owing to engine trouble. The third man however escaped.

A police constable, who sustained bullet wounds in the fight, died in hospital this morning and was given a military funeral.

The raiders had taken possession of the motor van at the Central Bank's head office on Gandhi Road after shooting the chauffeur dead and injuring a peon.

The steel box, for which the hold up had been organised, was left behind in the van along with its contents—account books, not cash as the raiders believed.

5 MORE MINISTERS FOR MADHYABHARAT

INDORE, May 28, (A. P. I.): Five more Ministers to the Madhyabharat Cabinet will be sworn in tomorrow according to a Government Press Note issued here today. This will bring the strength of the cabinet to ten.

The five new ministers are: Mr. R. K. Dikshit, Mr. Jagmohanlal Srivastava, Mr. Misrilal Gangwal, Mr. Kaluram Irelekar and Mr. K. S. Sharma. Their portfolios will be announced later.

Trial Of Razvi And Co.

HYDERABAD, May 28, (U. P. I.): Syed Kasim Razvi, along with 53 other Razakars will be tried by a special tribunal at Gulbargha in the third week of June, it is reported. This will be the first of a series of cases in which he will be tried for loot, arson, murder, incitement to violence etc., etc.

ROBERT RIPLEY DIES OF HEART ATTACK

NEW YORK, May 27 (UPA): Robert L. Ripley, 55, creater of "Believe It or Not", died suddenly today.

The famed cartoonist, who branched out into movies, radios, books and television in satisfying public hunger for the unusual, was admitted to a hospital yesterday.

The hospital said Ripley suffered a heart attack and died a short time later.

A man with an insatiable curiosity, Ripley found peoples the world over just as interested as he in oddities.

His cartoons were read by 60,000,000 persons daily.

He had visited more than 200 countries.

ALL INDIANS IN SHANGHAI SAFE

NEW DELHI, May 28, (A. P. I.): All Indians in Shanghai, numbering about 500 are reported to be safe and well following the occupation of the city by Communists, according to a telegram received by the Government of India.

Some Indians, however, suffered some inconvenience while the Nationalist troops were pulling out of the city No damage to their property or business has been reported yet.

SHAPE OF RED 'RAJ' IN SHANGHAI

(Continued from Page 14)

nary mail could be accepted for foreign countries.

In addition to telecommunications, radiophone services between Shanghai and major cities in North and Central China were resumed today, while traffic on Shanghai-Nanking railway returned to normal. The local office of the Economic Co-operation Administration began winding up today after announcing that no further supplies would be brought to Shanghai. International Refugee Organisation officials said they would continue to maintain their care and welfare of about 4,000 refugees including 1,600 Jews still under their charge.

STUDENTS SET FREE

A total of 370 students arrested by the Nationalist authorities for alleged subversive activities were freed today. The majority of the city's leading universities and colleges have completed preparations to resume classes next week.

NATIONALISTS' MOVE FOR NEW CURRENCY

CANTON, May 28, (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Nationalists are probably going to introduce a new "Silver Yuan" currency, comprising silver coins and convertible notes, with a few days according to usually reliable source here today.

This currency would replace the gold yuan, which in nine months has depreciated to the extent of becoming worthless. The decision to introduce a new currency, the source said, came after Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek had tentatively approved that gold and silver foreign currencies held in Taiwan (Formula) and amoy should be available as reserve. The generalissimo's approval was expected at any moment, it was added.

Another source said the Nationalists held more than 500,000 ounces of gold at Amoy and an even greater quantity in Taiwan.

WHERE IS CHIANG

It is added that Chiang Kai-Shek was at present in Maku island, midway between Amoy and Taiwan.

CHINESE CAPITAL ENTERS SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, May 28, (PTI): Chinese banking circles in Singapore estimated today that as a result of the Communist advance in China no less than thirty million Straits dollars (Rs. 460 lakhs) of Chinese capital had found its way into Singapore in recent weeks, write N. Rajamani, P.T.I. correspondent in Singapore.

The influx had taken the form of importation of goods from Hong Kong and China and heavy selling of the Hong Kong dollar in the market of Singapore.

Currency of any country could be sold and exchanged in the free market of Singapore.

This heavy selling of Hong Kong dollar had already resulted in a small drop in its value in Singapore, banking circles added.

BOMBAY TO HAVE TRADING ESTATES

NASIK, May 28 (API): Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Government of Bombay, said here today that Trading Estates, like those in England, would be formed in the Bombay Province within the next three or four years.

Mr. Tapase, who was inaugurating the seventh annual of the Maharashtra Merchants' Conference, added that by 1951 he was certain to form at least one such estate as an experimental measure.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR CALCUTTA 'VARSITY

CALCUTTA, May 28, (A.P.I.): The budget estimates of the Calcutta University for 1949-50, presented to the Senate today, revealed a total deficit of Rs. 31 lakhs. Of this Rs. 10-1/2 lakhs represented the deficit with wwhich the year opened.

Night Flying Suspended During Monsoon

KIDWAI ON DIFFICULTIES OF INTERNAL AVIATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Night flying in India by internal aviation companies may be suspended for the duration of the monsoon.

Night flying was introduced for the first time in India in February this year.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communications, Government of India, told the Associated Press of India tonight that the Government were considering alternative plans to supplement the services. He said that one proposal was to advance the take-off time of the night services, preferably an hour before sunset. The morning services would land at their destinations an hour after sunrise. The object of this proposal was to eliminate hazards during the monsoon which hinders visibility.

DIFFICULTIES IN INDIA

The Communications Minister said that night flying in India still presented a problem. Unless instrumental aids for landing were installed at all the aerodromes in India, night flying during the monsoon would prove "rather risky", he said.

The Government of India were considering plans for equipping aerodromes with night landing facilities he said.

Night flying under which the "all up" mail scheme operates, will be resumed after the monsoon. Mr. Kidwai said.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai said that the Calcutta-Sydney air route will be operated by the Bharat Airways, shortly.

The Calcutta-Hong Kong air service operated by this airline—Bharat Airways—should have commenced today, the Communications Minister said.

ECONOMIC PLANES

Discussing the prospects of expansion of Indian air services, Mr. Kidwai said that the Government of India had advised Indian aviation companies to employ more "economic types' of aircraft. The one type recommended was the "Conveyor"—a twin-engined 44-seater aircraft—largely employed in the United States.' Mr. Kidwai said this type of aircraft was estimated to cost Rs. 8 lakhs in 1946. But today the cost had gone up by more than 50 percent. Indian companies, which were then unable to procure them for want of dollars, were today finding it difficult to purchase them because of the "very high cost."

Mr. Kidwai said that another type of aircraft suggested to Indian airlines was the "Ambassador".

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS

The Government of India were trying to help Indian airlines which had sustained a loss during last year, Mr. Kidwai said. The measures adopted were a rebate on the customs duty on petrol, and compensation for the loss sustained in the carriage of air mails under the "all up" scheme. He estimated that the total loss to the air companies last year amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs.

MORE 'RED' GAINS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28, (PTI-Reuter): A peiping radio broadcast, heard here today, claimed that Communist troops today had occupied Tungkwanting, gateway to Shensi province.

They also seized a section of the railway running west from Tungkwan towards Sian, Shensi capital, and captured two towns west and south-east of Sian, it said. They claimed capture of 10,000 Nationalist troops in fighting north-west of the capital.

In Kiangsi Province Communist forces occupied three towns along the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway, and also Chingyang in eastern Kansu Province north-west China, the broadcast said.

DEVADAS GANDHI IN LONDON

LONDON, May 28 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Devadas Gandhi, editor of the "Hindustan Times", who represents India on the United Nations Committee on Freedom of Information, arrived here tonight on his way to Lake Success. Mr. Gandhi arrived in London seven hours late as his plane was delayed at Cairo due to fog.

He is leaving for New York by air tomorrow.

Back To Airlift Again

BERLIN, May 28 (PTI-Reuter)—Anglo-American airlift planes were arriving in Berlin at the rate of more than 30 an hour today, despite a Soviet warning that Soviet manoeuvres had made one of the air corridors a "danger area."

'In spite of the Russian announcement that ground to air firing practice would be held in the Bueckeburg air corridor, operations room at British-controlled Catow airport reported that up to 3-30 p.m. (local time) no pilot had seen anything unusual.

The airlift became Berlin's lifeline again yesterday when the Russians closed the rail line with the British zone to all traffic because of the six-day-old strike of West Berlin rail workers.

BURMA ROAD CLEARED

Rangoon Navy Gunboats Fire On Karens

RANGOON, May 28, (PTI-Reuter): The Burma Road—famous north Burma wartime highway for sending supplies to China—has been cleared of bandits and is again open to motor traffic, a Government Communique claimed tonight.

The Communique added that Shan chieftains from both sides of the China-Burma border would meet on the frontier next week to discuss the "suppression of crimes on the border and on the Burma Road".

Burma Navy gunboats fired on Karen and Red Flag Communist insurgents killing many during an attack on a Government river convoy in the delta area west of Rangoon, the Communique said.

The Government lost one naval rating killed

On the Burma-Pakistan frontier Arakanese Muslim rebels around Maung Daw continued to surrender to the Government Peace Mission with their arms and ammunition, the Communique declared.

South-west of Rangoon, it added, 20 Communist rebels were killed in a four-hour battle near Pyapon.

ANGLO-PAK TALKS

LONDON, May 28, (PTI-Reuter): Substantial ground has been covered here at the three-day old Anglo-Pakistan negotiations on trade development and Sterling Balances, it was learned from an authoritative source today.

Why Indo-Pakistan Financial Talks Proved Inconclusive

POONA, May 28 (API)—The "inconclusive" termination of the recent financial talks in Karachi between India and Pakistan resulted from the inability of Pakistan to continue the payments agreement on the present terms, it is learnt authoritatively.

The conference was held on May 23 and 24 to consider the question of extending the one year payments agreement between the two countries which is due to expire on June 30, this year.

According to Pakistan estimates, India has an adverse balance of trade with Pakistan of about Rs. 47 crores for the eleven months period ending May, 1949. This has resulted in Pakistan holding large part of the deficit in blocked account.

It is learned that it was suggested during the discussions that the present trend of trade between the two countries did not indicate that there would be a favourable balance for India for a considerable time to come.

It was also contended that India was not in a position to supply to Pakistan at competitive levels commodities like sugar, matches, paper, and cloth, which Pakistan was now importing at cheaper prices from other countries. This inability on the part of India was attributed to high prices prevailing in India, and multiple taxation like excise, sales tax, and export duties, as also to general administrative difficulties such as controls and transport.

It was felt at the conference that the export position of India vis-a-vis Pakistan should be examined in order to reduce this deficit. Consequently, it was agreed that trade and payments questions should be examined together at a further meeting.

Broadly speaking, the payments agreement stipulates that the country which is in a favourable accounts position agrees to hold up to Rs. 15 crores in the currency of the country running a deficit. The next lump of ten crores is held in current sterling and thereafter in blocked sterling.

Since the amount up to Rs. 15 crores and the sterling in blocked account are not immediately convertible, their holding by the creditor country amounts to extending a credit to the country running a deficit account. Pakistan, which is having a surplus, is understood to be unwilling to hold these large balances in inconvertible form.

CALCUTTA, May 28: About 3,500 tons of rice was being smuggled every month into the greated Calcutta rationed area from the adjacent district of 24 Parganas, Mr. P. C. Sen West Bengal's Minister for Civil Supplies, said here last night.

APARTHEID TO GO

JOHANNESBURG, May 28 (PTI-Reuter)—Amalgamation of South Africa's two Government parties, the Nationalists and the Afrikaners, within the next few months, is considered likely by political circles here. An indication that negotiations for the merger had passed the speculative stage was given by the leader of the Afrikaner party's own newspaper, Mr. N. C. Havengas Die Vaderland, which this week published an authoritative forecast of amalgamation.

This "marriage" of the two Government parties is thought to be dependent on the readiness of the Nationalist Party not to try to force through contentious legislation such as the Apatheir (segregation) measures which Mr. Havenga has publicly stated should not be enacted by the Government with its present slender majorityy.

Stop Press

OVER FIVE MILLION CASUALTIES

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28, (PTI-Reuter): Quoting a Communist General Headquarters Communique, the Peiping broadcast claimed that Nationalist losses since the outbreak of civil war in 1946 total over 5,200,000 men

KOREAN BISHOP ARRESTED

VATICAN CITY, May 28, (PTI-Reuter): Vatican sources said today that Monsignor Bonifacesuer, 74-year-old Bishop of Kanko, Northern Korea, a German citizen and eleven other German priests had been arrested by Communists in Korea.

MAYOR S. K. PATIL

WASHINGTON, May 28, (UPA): State Department officials said to-day that Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, currently on a tour of United States cities, will pay his first official call in Washington Tuesday morning when he visits District Commissioner J. Russell Young.

RAIN IN PANCHMAHALS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 29.

It is learnt from Panch Mahals that after a great thunder-storm and lightning it rained heavily and several rivers are flooded. Several roofs were blown off and trees were uprooted. It is learned from Dhandhuka that it rained heavily yesterday.

Burma Fulfils Rice Quota

RANGOON, May 28 (PTI-Reuter)—Burma, making an all-out effort to fulfil her international rice export commitments, shipped over 700,000 tons of rice and rice products for the half-year ending in June, official sources stated here today.

This practically completed Burma's declared availability of 820,000 tons. The balance represents 112,000 tons allocated to China for which the Chinese Government has not yet arranged transport.

India has already received 275,000 tons against a half-year allocation of 261,000 tons, and will receive an additional 31,000 tons during June, these sources added.

This will be an advance shipment against her second half-year allocation yet to be made by the International Emergency Food Council.

Shipments made to other countries include Ceylon, 170,000 tons, Malaya 98,000 tons, China 31,000 tons, Japan and Pakistan 15,000 tons each, and Philippines 10,000 tons.

NEXT HALF-YEAR QUOTA

Burma's rice exporting authority—the State Agricultural Marketing Board—in a statement issued to the press tonight said that Burma would ship 100,000 tons of rice during June against the second half-yearly allocations of the various recipient countries other than China.

Besides 31,000 tons to India shipments will include: Malaya 31,000 tons; Ceylon 13,000 tons; Hongkong 5,000 tons; Japan and the Philippines 3,000 tons each.

LOCAL SALE OF PRINTED CLOTH

Time Limit Extended

In April last, the Government of Bombay allowed processors and dealers in possession of stocks of printed and dyed cloth, except dhoties and sarees (not mill printed and mill dyed cloth) to sell them before May 31, 1949 locally on obtaining temporary licences. The Government has now extended this time-limit up to June 30, 1949. All dealers holding stocks of such printed and dyed cloth should immediately obtain temporary licences or get their existing licences renewed by applying in the prescribed form to the Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay, or the District Magistrate concerned and sell their stocks before the end of June.

As a further measure of relief the Government has also agreed to permit dealers in possession of stocks of such cloth to sell it to retail dealers on the condition that they take out the necessary licence for the purpose and both the seller and the purchasing retailer intimate particulars of cloth sold and purchased by them in this manner to the Provincial Textile Controller in Bombay and to the District Magistrate or District Magistrates concerned. If the dealer has already taken out a temporary licence for selling such cloth to consumers, he should, at the time of getting it renewed, also have it validated for wholesale business. The retail dealer purchasing the cloth should similarly possess or obtain a temporary licence for the purpose.

DETENTION OF KAMGARH SANGH LEADERS

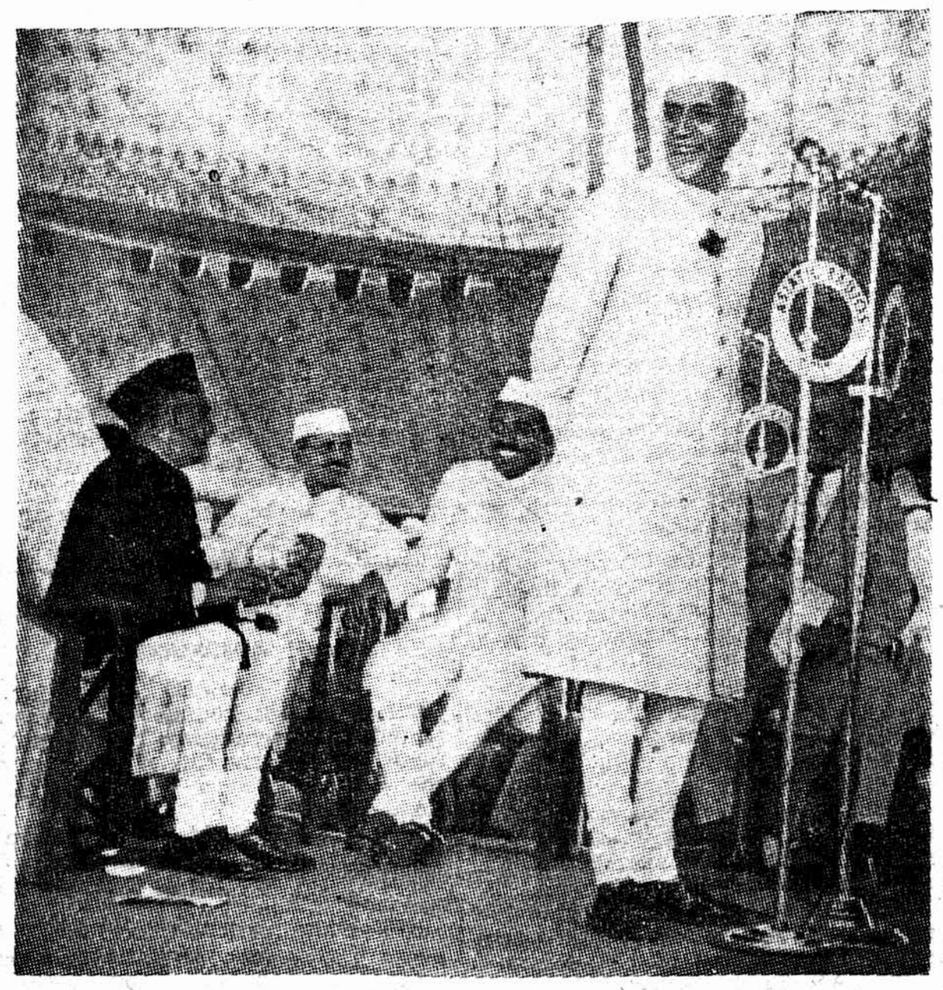
Habeas Corpus Petition To Be Moved

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is understood that the leaders of the Bombay Municipal Kamgarh Sangh now under detention in connection with the sweepers' strike intend to move the High Court on a petition of Habeas Corpus.

For this purpose, Mr. R. D. Bhandare, Advocate and Municipal Councillor sought an interview with some of the leaders detained in the Arthur Road prison. It is understood that permission has been given for this purpose.

NEHRU IN LIGHTER MOOD



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister addressing guests in a humorous mood at Dak Pathar, 30 miles from Dehra Dun, when he laid the Foundation Stone of the Yamuna Power House.

BANQUET TO CREW OF "DELHI"

PORT LOUIS (Mauritius), May 28 (PTI-Reuter)—The Indian Cultural Association yesterday gave a banquet in honour of the visit of the Indian cruised 'Delhi'. Guests included the Indian Commissioner and his wife, well-known literary figures and men and women of all classes. Dr. Ramgoolam, President of the Cultural Association, made the first speech, which was broadcast.

In a soccer game. the 'Delhi' eleven beat a White Mauritius Junior team by four goals to two.

DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT

Advisory Committee Meeting

NEW DELHI, May 28 (API)—The newly constituted seven-member Damodar Valley Corporation Advisory Committee will meet on June 1, in Calcutta to review the progress so far made on the project, it is learnt.

Mr. B. K. Gokhale, Secretary, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, Mr. A. N. Khosla, Chairman Central Water-Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission and Mr. K. R. K. Menon, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, will leave New Delhi on May 31 for Calcutta to attend the meeting.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS

Congress Success

POONA, May 28 (A.P.I.): Congress candidates have so far captured 26 of a total of 50 seats in the elections to the Ahmednagar District Local Board, according to reports reaching here.

The results of 35 seats from ten talukas in the District have been announced, and those of 15 seats in the remaining three talukts are awaited.

The newly formed Peasants and Workers Party of Maharashtra, which regarded these elections as "the first trial of strength" between itself and the Congress, has had nine of its candidates elected so far.

Investigations Among Aboriginals

CALCUTTA, May 28 (API)—The Anthropological Department of the Government of India will, it is learnt, submit shortly to the Government reports on the investigations conducted among the Abors in Assam, the aboriginals in Travancore and the Andamanese and Nicobarians.

The reports on these studies are being combiled to be submitted to the government.

RESTORE PIR PAGARO'S GADI

Hurs Demand Return Of Heirs From England

PIR-JO-GOTH (Sind), May 28 (UPI)—Pir-jo-Goth—the ruined capital of the Hurs—once again resounded on Thursday night after seven years with the symphonic chanting of Quranic verses when 50,000 followers of the late Pir Pagaro hailing from the lengths and breadths of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent flocked here to pray all night long for the restoration of the Pir's gadi and the early return of his two heirs from England.

Aside of the local population of 40,000, to the ceremony came ten thousand Hurs whose homes range from far-flung Jodhpur to the outlying frontiers of Sind. Among them were the turbulent Hurs from the five vigilance camps of Sind who were brought here under escort on a 5-day parole. They came in camel carts, on horseback, in buses and in trains.

A mass meeting yesterday reiterated the demand for the restoration of the gadi and the recall of the two sons of the Pir from England—20-year Pir Sikandar Shah and 19-year old Pir Nadir Shah. The meeting also thanked the Governments of Pakistan and Sind for permitting the revival of the 200-year old ceremony and called upon the turbulent section of Hurs to keep the peace on pain of ex-communication.

JAGIRDARI IN SIND TO BE ABOLISHED

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 27 (PTI-Reuter): The Sind Premier, Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon, said here today that his government intended to abolish Jagirdari system in Sind within a year.

Addressing a meeting organised by the local Muslim League, Mr. Haroon condemned the activities of certain people who wanted to "create disruption in the rank and file of the nation by opposing the Muslim League specially at a time when the Kashmir question remained yet unsettled."

Sirmur State Forces

SIMLA, May 27 (A.P.I.): Following the merger of Sirmur State into Himachal Pradesh, the Sirmur State forces, till recently stationed at Nahan, a district headquarters in Himachal Pradesh, have left for Yeol camp where they will be amalgamated with the Dogra regiment of the Indian army.

SURAT, May 28 (API)—Mr. Nagindas Kharwar, President of the Surat Chamber of Commerce, said here yesterday that industrialists should cease to complain of government's policy and endeavour to produce superior and easily marketable goods.

CASTES IN HINDU SOCIETY

Association Formed In Poona For Their Eradication

POONA, May 28 (A.P.I.): An Association for the eradication of castes in the Hindu Society, called the "Jati-Nirmulan-Sanstha", has been formed here by some leading social workers of Maharashtra.

The Association counts among its members Dr. D. K. Karve, the nonagenarian founder of the Indian Women's University, the Raja and Rani of Phaltan, and Sir R. P. Paranjpye.

The object of the Association is stated to be to secure increased concessions and aid to the backward classes.

The association will hold conferences and meetings to propagate its ideas, bring about inter-caste marriages and start Associations for facilitating such marriages. It will also help to bring about the "needed change in the mental attitude and the ways of life of the people."

The Association will direct its effort towards the introduction by the Government of legislation calculated to further its aims.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE IN MYSORE

Traxcavator To Restore Irrigation Tanks

BANGALORE, May 28 (A.P.I.): Traxcavator—diesel operated earth removing equipment—is being used in Mysore State for the restoration of irrigation tanks.

The first machine of the kind was seen in action today in the Saraki Tank, five miles from Bangalore. The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Siddiah, was present to witness the operation.

Restoration of tauks and de-silting them is one of the main planks in Maysore's drive to step up food production. Depending mostly on irrigation, there are in the State nearly 25,000 tanks and the Government have been helping in their rapid renovation.

A traxcavator is capable of clearing one and three fourth cubic yard of mud in every operation.

185-Mile Underground Passage Unearthed

LUCKNOW, (A. P. I.: Five thousand square feet of cool floor space and an underground passage traditionally believed to be leading to Jhansin 185 miles away, have been found during excavation of the basement of "Chutter Manzil", the palace of Nawab Majid Ali Shah, the last King of Oudh before its annexation by the British in 1856.

The basement is being cleared to serve as a store-house for rare medicinal herbs of the Central Drug Research Institute, houses in the Central palace.

A 19th century version of air conditioning, the basement is several degrees cooler than outside. It is a labyrinth, with massive doors, and from a corner begins a tunnel, said to have been used by the Nawab as an underground route to Jhansi.

Water has now been oozing from the tunnel on to the basement, and steps are being taken to pump it out and seal the tunnel off to ktep the basement damp proof

Toofan Express Engine Derailed

CALCUTTA, May 27 (API): The engine of the Tooofan Express which left Howrah for Delhi yesterday morning was derailed early this morning between Unchdih and Meja Road, on the Mirzapur-Allahabad section of the E. I. Railway, stated a Press Note issued by the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways, today.

All the bogies of the train remained on the line intact, and no one was injured. A relief train was sent to the spot from Allahabad. Single line working was introduced from 3-35 a.m. to 11-10 a.m., when the line was cleared.

MEERUT, May 26 (API): Maulana Hifzur Rahman, Secretary of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind has been declared elected unopposed to the United Provinces Assembly in the bye-election from the Meerut Khurya-Bulandshahr-Hapur and Nagina Muslim urban constituency. He was a Congress candidate.

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Airmarshal—A Commonwealth product—the real thing in dry battery radios. Models ranging from Rs. 120/- onwards. Distributors, Super Radio Service, Shanker Terrace, Fountain, Delhi. 4497

Lorry Runs 'Amuck' And Kills Pedestrian

MAN KNOCKED DOWN WHEN WALKING ON FOOTPATH

BOMBAY, Friday:

A pedestrian who was walking along the Irani Dharamshala, at Harvey Road, was fatally knocked down by a motor truck this morning.

The driver of the motor truck, who is alleged to be responsible for the accident is absconding.

It was stated by the Gamdevi police that a truck purchased for a firm at Ghodbunder Road was being tried out by Abdul Aziz, the absconding driver. As he was turning the vehicle from Hughes Road into Harvey Road to proceed towards Nana Chowk, he lost control of the steering wheel. The heavy lorry dashed ahead, climbed the footpath, knocked down Sheikh Chand, a 45 year old pedestrian, who happened to be walking along the footpath, and dashed against th ewall of the Dharamshala.

Sheik Chand was picked up badly injured and was being removed to the K.E.M. hospital, but died on the way.

ANOTHER FATALITY.

A pedestrian, Pedru Augustine was knocked down by a motor car at the station Road Bandra, yesterday evening. The injured was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he expired to-day.

PREFERRED FIRE TO WATER

CAIRO, (P.T.I.-Reuter): Police had to be called to enable firemen to tackle a fire which broke out in a house in a village near Minia, 150 miles south of here.

When firemen from Minia arrived at the house the occupants, fearing they would do more harm with their hoses than the flames, prevented them from extinguishing the fire.

SHAHBUDDIN MAY SUCCEED MUDIE

KARACHI, May 28 (U.P.I.): Khwaja Shahbuddin, Pakistan's Minister of Interior and Information, may be appointed Governor of the West Punjab if Sir Francis Mudie declines to remain, a local newspaper today said quoting "reliable sources close to the Central Cabinet".

Confirmation of this report was not available from official quarters.

CITY POLICE RECOVER REVOLVER AMMUNITION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twenty seven rounds of revolver ammunition were seized by the Palton Road Police early this morning when the Police raided a room in Mint Road.

Mahboob Bagzul, Naik Merdot Amin Khan and Mangokhan Naik Merlot were taken into custody in this connection.

The police stated before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, that the raid was a result of certain information which the police had received. The raid also yielded one jimmy, and a knife.

The Magistrate ordered all three accused to be released on bail pending enquiries by the police.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION

Expected To Take Concrete Shape Soon

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The Bombay Government Finance Corporation is expected to take concrete shape by the end of the Poona session of the Legislative Assembly, it was learnt, today.

The Bombay Government, it was further learnt, had requested the Central Government to get the necessary legislation in the Dominion Parliament passed during its last session, but since it could not be done the request had been repeated.

The Finance Corporation will be based on the lines of similar Corporations in the United Kingdom. It will give financial aid and subsidies to industries. Cottage industries will be given the first preference. Big limited concerns will be given loans against their assets at 5 per cent interest per annum.

Industries producing consumers' goods will also get preference.

The Corporation, it was learnt, will not only grant aid to industries, but will also trade itself and start industries in the province.

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED PERSONS

Wide Powers Given To Pakistan Police

KARACHI, May 28. (PTI-Reuter): The Governor-General of Pakistan today promulgated the Pakistan Recovery of Abducted Persons Ordinance, 1949" providing for wide powers to police officers to recover abducted persons and other safeguards pending their restoration to their relatives

The ordinance which extends to the whole of Pakistan will come into force at once in West Punjab and in such other areas and on such dates as the Central Government may hereafter direct.

The Ordinance defines an abducted person as "a male child under the age of sixteen years or a female of whatever age who is, or immediately before the first day of March 1947 was a Hindu or Sikh and who on or after that day or before the first day of January 1949 has become separated from his or her family and is found to be living with or under the control of a Muslim individual or family".

MERGER IMPETUS TO KOLHAPUR PROJECTS

Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Works Nearing Completion

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The Southern—Maharatta State of Kolhapur has received added impetus to its engineering and industrial projects since its merger into the province of Bombay.

Its vast Rs. 150 lakhs Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Works which will revolutionise Kolhapur's medieval economy are well-nigh nearing completion and it is expected that at the present rate of progress, by the end of 1957, the Works will be ready for full utilisation.

The old order has yielded place to the new and Kolhapur like the rest of India is making rapid headway in the several schemes and projects it has on the anvil.

The Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Dam built across the Bhagwati river is situated about 34 miles southwest of Kolhapur. The scheme which was originally conceived in 1908 was once again rivived in 1939. Its objects were to ensure an adequate water supply for irrigational purposes during the summer months. Specially to enable the irrigation of a large tract of arid land in the Shirol Petha. The scheme also envisaged the generation of power for minor industries and lighting.

When the project is finalised, it is stated Kolhapur will very much enhance its agricultural and industrial potential and not only augment but have an improved water-supply.

The project which was calculated to cost much less when it was first mooted is now expected to cost much more, but the added cost, it is said, is nothing compared to the added benefits that will accrue.

Imam On Charge Of Criminal Assault

MUNSHIGANJ (EAST BENGAL), May 27 (U.P.I.): Maulana Hafiz Khayer, the Imam of Bashdia Mosque, P. S. Lohajang, has been brought here under arrest for alleged criminal assault on a girl of eleven. The bail application of the Imam was refused and he was remanded to custody.

POONA, May 28: Mr M. H. Moledina, President of the Poona District Branch of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, has expressed his regret at the decision of the Muslim League to revive its political activities in India.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It being Saturday, the local Stock Exchange remained closed today. Tata Steel Deferreds were quoted in private arround Rs. 1290. Budla charges for the Deferred were placed at Rs. 2-8. The market was steady.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The local produce market was dull today, with wery little business passing. Following were the quotations at 2 p.m. today.

GROUNDNUTS—		
Khandesh quality	38	1
Coromandal Ready	37	6
Bold Ready	38	8
April-May	37	2
June-July	37	7
August-September	37	11
CASTORSEEDS—		
Ready	25	14
LINSEED—		
Ready	29	12
April-May	29	13
June-July	29	6
August-September	29	4
GROUNDNUT OIL—		
Local Mills	20	10
Ready receipts	20	4
June	20	7
July	20	9
Linseed Oil	18	0
CASTORSEED OIL—		
First pressing quality	16	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	16	8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Contrary trends in the two metals were again noticed on the local Bullion Exchange today. While silver sharply declined under renewed liquidation gold showed upward trend, and was steady at a slightly higher level than the opening without any set-back.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 185-8, and after gaining three annas, due to moderate initial support, dropped to Rs. 184-6 under the heavy impact of professional liquidation. Moderate support at this stage raised the price to Rs. 184-11. The undertone was however weak. Ready silver stood one anna higher.

Forward gold started account at Rs. 117-3, and after fluctuating between the opening level and Rs. 117-9 was ultimately steady at Rs. 117-5. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 118.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, May 27.

	Selling	Buying
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36
Sweden	14.47 to	14.50

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, May 27.

London silver spot and forward .... 43-1/2 d.

Gold bars fine per oz. £ 8/12/3.

Australian wheat 89/7-12 May-June.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 27.

American Telephone & Telegraph	140-3/4
Amerex Holding Co	27-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-3/8
Chase National Bank	33-1/4
Sinclair Oil	20-3/4
Firestone Tyre & Co.	46-3/4
General Electric Co	35-1/2
General Motors	56-1/8
Ingersoll Rand	59-3/4
International Nickel	27-1/2
National City Bank of New York	39
New York Central Rail Road Co	11-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-1/2
Texas Corporation	53-7/8
Union Carbide	37-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	43
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	68-1/8
Western Union Telegraph	13-1/4

NEW YORK SILVER.

LONDON, May 27.

U. S Price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

Silver: Spot and Forward 43-1/2 pence. Gold: Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3

Exports Of Mica

BOMBAY May 26 (API): Total exports of mica from India during 1948 amounted to 1,351,504 pounds of block mica 22,425,872 pounds of mica splittings and 14,647,808 pounds of ground or scrap mica. The United States and the United Kingdom were India's principal customers in 1943.

A WORD TO INDIA GOVT.

T. V. A. Expert On River Control Plans

SIMLA, May 28 (API)—Dr. A. E. Morgan, member of the Universities Commission and formerly Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, said here yesterday that under the present conditions in India it would be advisable if too larger a number of major projects were not undertaken at the same time.

Dr. Morgan, who was speaking on "Planning for river control" said that the working out of the first projects would serve as an educational process, which would be very valuable in later work. The training of a body of administrative and technical experts, who could move from one major project to another would ensure overall economy and efficiency in the long run.

To this end it would be well if the Government should establish a policy of a moderate but continuous programme of construction rather than alternate heavy programme and no programme at all.

He suggested there should be great care and throughness in drafting the necessary legislation to secure the full possible benefits, and to avoid litigapossible benefits, and to acoid litigation and delay during the period of construction. The administrative and technical features of the project should be thoroughly studied.

REDUCING COST OF RAMAPADSAGAR PLAN

MADRAS, May 28 (API)—Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, Madras, said today that the Works Ministry of the Government of India were at present examining the possibility of reducing the cost of the Ramapadadsaar project.

In a press interview, the Minister said that according to present estimates, the project would cost about Rs. 130 crores.

The project envisages the harnessing of river Godavari at Polavaram (West Godavari) by the construction of a dam. On completion in about twelve years' time, the project will irrigate about 2.3 million acres of virgin land in Andhra.

Exports Of Paints

NEW DELHI, May 28.

In pursuance of the policy of progressive liberalisation of export control, the Government of India has decided that exports of paints, enamels and varnishes containing lead and/or zinc —hitherto allowed on a quota basis— shall be licensed freely to all permissible destinations for a period of three months in the first instance with effect from June 1, 1949.

The position will be reviewed at the end of that period in order to determine future licensing policy.

COUNTY CRICKET SCORES

LONDON, May 28 (PTI-Reuter)—Cricket Close of play scores—

AT LORDS—Middlesex vehsus Lancashire—Rain restricted play. Lancashire 101 for two (Washbrook not out 51).

AT OVAL—Surrey versus Essex—Rain restricted play. Surrey 138 for five (Whittakker 53).

AT CHESTERFIELD—Derbyshire versus oYrkshire. Yorkshire 174 for seven (Lowson 64).

AT BRISTOL—Gloucestershire versus Hampshire. Gloucestershire 233 for eight (Allen 87, Milton 68).

AT OXFORD—Oxford University versus Free Foresters. Free Foresters 54 (Wrigley, 4 for 17, Chesterton 6 for 18), Oxfor University 260 (Winn 51, Bartlett 4 for 46).

AT GRAVESEND—Kent versus Glamorgan, rain restricted play. Kent 197 (Ames 50, Jones 4 for 24) Glamorgan 22 for one.

AT LEICESTER—Leicestershire versus Somerset. Somerst 204; (Buse not out 66) Leicestershire 141 for 4 (Tompkin 57).

AT WORCESTER—Worcestershire versus Warwickshire. Worcestershire 199 for 6.

AT NOTTINGHAM—Nottinghamshire versus Northmaptonshire. Northamutonshire 211. Nottinghamshire 38 for two.

A lot to do if they would stay home.
—Herald Tribune

DEMAND FOR UNITED MAHARASHTRA

M.P.C.C. Chief Addresses Thana Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Saturday (By 'Phone.)

The first Thana District United Maharashtra Conference was held here today in the Prakash Office. Over 200 delegates attended the Session. There were over 1,000 visitors present.

Mr. B. S. Hiray, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Pataskar, Member Constituent Assembly, and several prominent Congressmen addressed the Conference.

Mr. Haribhau Pataskar in his inaugural speech re-iterated the demand for United Maharashtra including the City of Bombay and appealed to all to continue province-wide agitation for United Maharashtra. Mr. Pataskar believed that United Maharashtra would materialise without undue delay.

Mr. Hiray in his presidential address urged all Maharashtrians to carry on the agitation for United Maharashtra and said that without the City of Bombay United Maharashtra could not function. He urged that according to the Dar Commission report the four talukas of Dahanu, Umbargaon, Palghar and Bassien should not go to Gujarat but form part of United Maharashtra as the majority of the population in the Talukas was Marathi-Speaking. The Conference will meet again tomorrow at 8 a.m.

CAN'T BE PROUD OF TOO MANY CHILDREN

SINGAPORE, (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. Wu, who was being sued for part payment of a feast in honour of the birth of his twin sons, confided to the High Court that he was about to become the father of another set of twins.

This time, he said, there was going to be no celebration.

Mr. Wu, father of seven children at present was defendant in a claim for £ 146 brought by the Tai Tong restaurant, of the New World amusement park.

The court was hold that edible bird' nests and roasted sucklings were served to the 300 guests at the banquet at which "beer and stout flowed like water". The bill had come to £ 221 of which Mr. Wu had paid £75.

Mr. Wu said he had ordered the dinner at 5s. 10d per head and had been charged at the rate of 11s. 8d. He added that it was not a very special occasion.

The Judge: Were you not rather proud of being the father of twins?

Mr. Wu: My younger brother in Penang, too, recently had twins. I have seven children already, and the doctor says my wife will shortly have another set of twins. I cannot be proud of too many children."

Mr. Wu had twin disappointment. He was ordered to pay the bill and the court costs.

CENTRAL ARECANUTS COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, May 28.

The Government of India have decided to set up a Central Arecanut Committee for the improvement and development of the production and marketing of arecanut and its products.

The Committee will consist of the Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, as President and the following members: The Agriculture Commissioner and the Marketing Adviser, Government of India; a representative each of the Ministries of Finance and Commerce to be nominated by the Central Government; four Members of the Dominion Parliament who are neither growers of not traders in arecanut who will be nominated to represent consumers; eignt members representing arecanut growers of whom four shall be nominated by the Government of Madras, one by the Governments of Travancore and Cochin and one each by the Governments of Bombay, Assam and Mysore; seven persons representing the Departments of Agriculture of Assam, Bombay, Coorg, Madras, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and West Bengal to be appointed in each case by the Government concerned, and six persons representing the trade in arecanut one each being nominated by the Government Madras, Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, the All-India Supari Federation, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Palghat Chambers of Commerce.

The Government of India will give an annual grant to the Committee not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs and will appoint a Secretary and Co-operative Arecanut Marketing Officer to assist the Committee.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK, May 28.

New York Cotton Market is closed today (Saturday).

Saurashtra Market Quotation

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 28.

Rajkot Silver Ashad 183-10, Jamnagar Silver Ashad 184-4, Wadhwan Cotton Jeth 28-11, Wadhwan Sugar Jeth 15-4.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, May 28.

Wheat 20 23-1, Gram 15-2, Barley 14-4, Maize 13, Bajra 17-8, Juwar 18, Guwar 11-12, Peas Ready 13-6, Jeth 13, Bhadon 18-4-6, Arhar Ready 13-9, Jeth 13-5, Bhadon 13-8, Urad 17-8, Moong 20-8, Masoor 1316, Sarson 27-2, Taraseed 20 23, Mustard-oil 74, Oilcake 8-12, Groundnut 17-8, Cottonseed 15-8, Oats 10-8, Bardana Ready White 125, Ready 102, Asuj 101, September 104-8, Silver 187-5, Gold 115-12, Gur Ready 14-8, Shakkar 18-8, Crystal 31, Khandsari 23 28, Fagun 10-8-9.

MUSIC CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 28 (API): Dr. Kalidas Nag of Calcutta University, the well-known Indologist, yesterday appealed to Indian musicians of different scientifically and artistically" for the development of India n music.

Dr. Nag, who was presiding over the All-India Tansen Sangeet Sammelan, said that from very early times India had gathered into her musical system diverse musical modes from the north, south, east and west. Tansen's contribution had a great place in Indian music.

The President of the Tansen Sangeet Sangha, Mr. B. K. Roy Choudhury, said that Tansen's music was a synthesis of the Indo-Persian systems but its basis was Indian ragas. Following Tansen's example they should not assimilate European musical methods like the orchestra and harmonisation on the basis of the Indian raga system.

The Sammelan is holding a seven-day session in Calcutta, with some well-known musicians from different parts of India taking part in it.

MALAYA EMERGENCY ACT HITS INDIANS

Execution Of Ganapathy Condemned

MADRAS, May 28 (UPI): The Indian community in Malaya are much agitated over the execution of Mr. Ganapathi, the labour leader, according to the Indian repatriates who have arrived here from Malaya by S.S "Razula".

The repatriates told pressmen that the Indian community in the countrv was being subjected to much persecution under the Emergency Act. Most of the Tamil newspapers of Malaya condemned the execution of Mr. Ganapathy. The Indians were extremely anxious about Mr. Sambasivan, the sentence of death passed on whom is pending execution.

The repatriates expressed the hope that the Indian Government would do everything possible to save the lives and interests of Indians in Malaya.

Enquired about how far the terrorist activities in Malaya affected the Indian community, the repatriates said that the Indians were not very much affected by them as they were directed against the Whites. Most of the terrorists, they added, were Chinese and Malayans and there were very few Indians in their ranks.

ENQUIRY INTO AIR CRASH

ALLAHABAD, May 28 (A.P.I.): The Controller of Aeronautical Inspection and the Chief Aircraft Inspector, Northern India, have arrived here to hold an enquiry into Thursday's air-crash at Bamrauli in which two lives were lost.

It .s now learnt the aircraft, a Chipmunk, (an advanced trainer and low-wing monoplane), caught fire as it dropped flat on the ground and was badly burnt.

The funeral of Mr. Suryadi, an Indonesian cadet pupil who was one of the two victims in the crash, took place yesterday morning at Karbala with due Muslim rites.

Dr. Soedersano, representative of Indonesian Republic in India, came here from Delhi to attend the funeral.

Mr. Suryadi, it is reported, was due to complete his training this month along with other Indonesian boys.

Arrested On Charge Of Forgery

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Abdul Samad Abdul Aziz was arrested by the Palton Road Police yesterday for having produced an allegedly forged "Continuous Discharge Certificate", with a view to securing a job on the S.S. "Jal Bharat".

Producing the accused before Mr. L. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, the police alleged that the accused had purchased the certificate at Calcutta and had fixed his photograph on it. He is also alleged to have forged the details on the certificate and got it duly sealed at the Calcutta Shipping Office. The alleged forgery was however discovered before the accused could be employed on the S.S. "Jal Bharat".

Abdul Samad was released on bail of Rs. 2,000.

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SUPERFINE HAIR TOILET AND HAIR TONIC

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Princess Street, Bombay-2.

NEW ERA OPENS FOR 'ADIVASIS' OF INDIA

Govt. Of India's Big Constructive Programme

BOMBAY, MAY, 28 (API): INDIA'S 26 MILLION ADIVASIS (ABORIGINAL TRIBES) ARE NOW ON THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW ERA OF SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT.

The Adivasis—literally first inhabitants'— live in mountainous valleys and inaccessible forest tracts all over the country, steeped in ignorance and superstition and almost untouched by modern civilisation.

The Government of India is now trying to "reclaim" these tribal people and prepare them for their rights of citizenship in free India, on an equal footing with the rest of the population.

The present programme is the climax of 25 years of missionary and social welfare work among these primitive tribes.

These tribal people, from the head-hunting Nagas of Assam to the polyandrous Todas of Nilgiris, had been kept in penury and ignorance for centuries, according to social workers.

These simple, hardy people lived on "mother earth" and the wild life of their jungle homes.

In some parts of the country, wealthy landlords claimed the jungle land as their own and exploited the innocent tribesmen for their own ends.

Time was when these tribes ruled the jungles, hunted down their prey with bows and arrows and lived in peace and seclusion. Now, in many areas, they have been reduced to a state of freedom, tilling the soil and cutting down timber for their masters.

The Adivasis often tried to defend their freedom and their homes from intruders and exploiters but they were put down with the aid of the all-pervading "Criminal Tribes Act". Today, most of the hill tribes (except the dangerous sections) have been removed from the list of criminal tribes.

FULL-FLEDGED CITIZEN

Under the new constitution of India, every adult Adivasi is a full-fledged citizen of the Indian Union. He is entitled to a vote to elect representatives to the provincial and central legislatures. Adivasis will also form the majority in the tribes advisory Councils to be set up under the new constitution.

These councils will be set up in the scheduled or tribal areas of provinces or states, to conduct the administration in these areas.

Provincial Governments in India recognise the urgent need for educating the tribal people in order to enable them to realise their rights and responsibilities as citizens of free India, Simultaniously, the Governments are also planning economic welfare for these people.

NAGAS OF ASSAM

In Assam, the late Sir Akbar Hydari, first Indian Governor of the province, took bold steps in "taming" the fierce Nagas and other tribes. He set up a constructive programme, with primary schools, new roads and communications facilities hospitals and other amenities of life for the hill tribes. He also enouraged the recruitment of Naga tribesmen to the frontier rifles who now play an important role in guarding India's eastern frontiers.

The one-time head hunters of Assam are now conscious of their heritage as citizens of India and are projecting their territory against tribal depradations from the across the frontier.

In Madras, Orissa and Bihar where the tribal people are a little more advanced than in other provinces, the Governments' main task at present is to safeguard their rights as tillers of the soil and as forest workers, against exploitation by the landed gentry.

The most comprehensive plan for "reclaiming" Adivasis has been launched by the Government of Bombay. The plan is sponsored by Premier B. G. Kher, who is himself a keen enthusiast Adivasi welfare. Mr. Kher founded the Adivasi Seva Mandal i Thana district nearly 10 years and lived among these tribal people.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

On the educational side, a compulsory Primary Education scheme has been launched by the Bombay Government for the benefit of Adivasi children. This scheme, to be applied immediately to tribal areas throughout the province will benefit Adivasi children between the ages of six and eleven.

This education programme will be based on Mahatma Gandhi's Wardha plan—educational through craft, natural environment and social responsibility. The children will get training in agriculture, including dairy and poultry farming and forestry with which the Adivasis are associated from their infancy. A suitable adult education programme will also be launched.

The Bombay Government's plan of economic welfare for Adivasis aims at making them responsible for the management of the forest areas with the help of local authorities. Under this scheme, the Government is granting "coupes" (forest tracts) to Adivasi co-operative societies, instead of to private contractors, for felling of trees for timber and fuel. Nearly 50 'coupes' have already been allotted to these societies which number more than 30 in eight districts of the province.

Construction Of Refugees Town Begins

Work has now started on the ambitious project of the Government of Bombay of building a new town—Kubergaon — near Ahmedabad to house 50,000 of the refugees who have poured into the province since the Big Exodus started.

Kubergaon will cost the Government rupees two crores.

Ten thousand neat little houses will spring into existence in Kubergaon to start with. When the township is completed, it is expected to accommodate 25,000 refugees from Ahmedabad and 25,000 from Bombay.

Also nearing completion is the township near Kalyan. The refugee town planned to be erected between Deolali and Nasik will be taken in hand soon.

A special committee to supervise the construction of Kubergaon has been appointed by Government.

The 250 acres of Ahmedabad Municipal land required to house the Kubergaon colony are, still held in lease by the Government of India, who, however, have waived their lease to enable the Government of Bombay to put through their plan.

U. S. MUST PLAY GAME

(Continued From Page 3)

of Asia. But today the peoples of Asia are drifting away from the United State. This is not due to Communist propaganda alone. Surely, there are Communists all over Asia who are always trying to create anti-American feelings. But the present drifting away from the United States is due more to disappointment in the actions of the United States than to Communist propaganda.

"Let us take the case of Indonesia and Vietnam, (otherwise known as Indo-China). To the Indonesians and the Vietnamese there is no greater evil than the evil of the rule of the Dutch and of the French. And in the minds of the people of Indonesia and Vietnam, the United States is a partner of these two imperialist powers. The peoples of Indonesia and Vietnam feel that notwithstanding all the professions of democracy, when it comes to actual test, the United States stands by the imperialist European powers. This does not tend to make friends in Asia, nor does it stop Communism in Asia. It only helps Russia perpetuate the myth that it is a friend and champion of the Asian peoples.

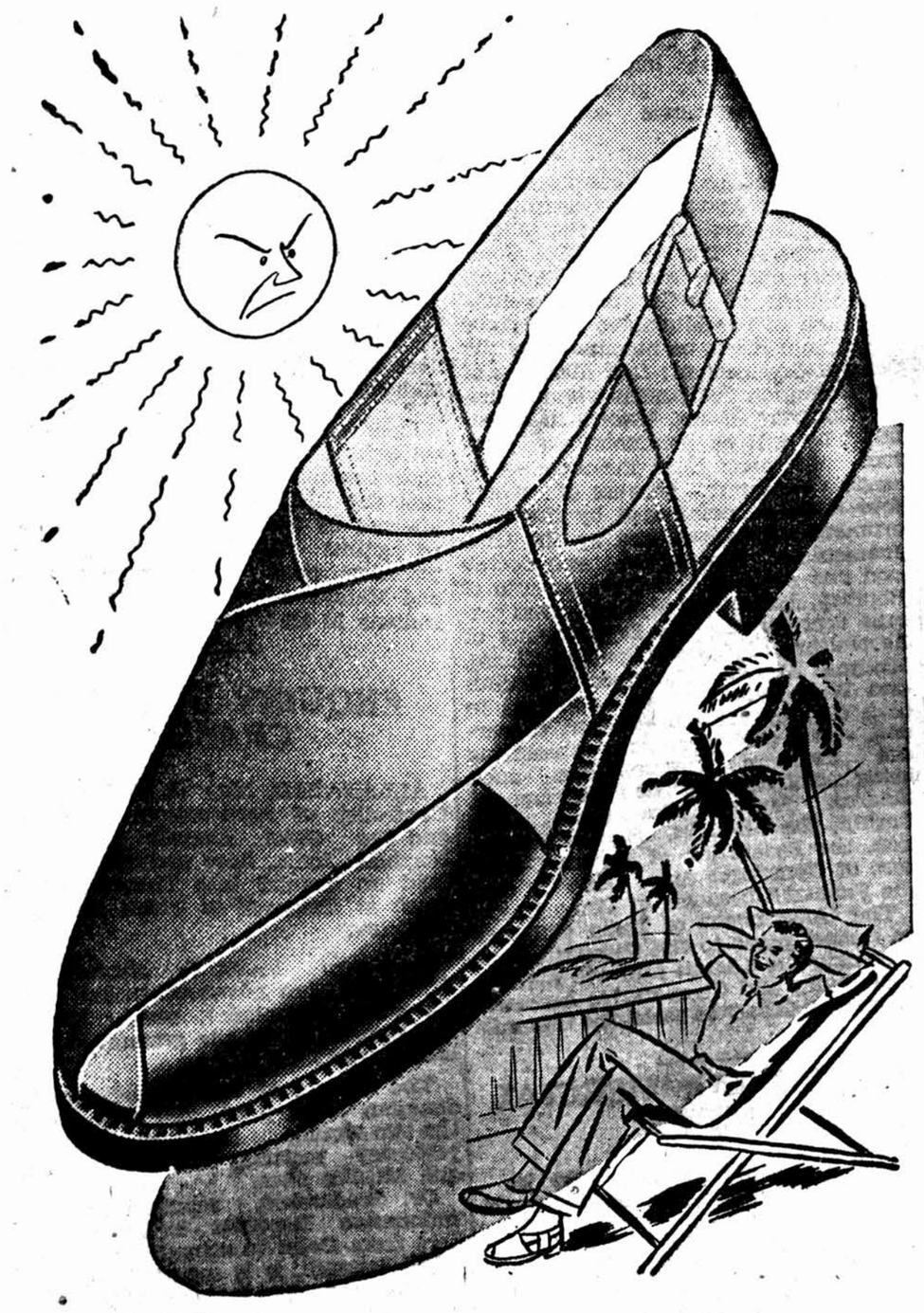
"If genuine nationalist movements for freedom are not helped by democracies, such as in the case of Indonesia and Vietnam, then the democracies might as well prepare themselves for more and more Communist penetration in those areas.

"It is generally conceded that if the British had insisted on continuing their rule in India, even for another year, there would have been an open revolt. And out of this revolt, the Communists would have, perhaps, come out on top. But the timely withdrawal of British rule in India assuaged the natural and burning desire of the people of India to be free. This has checked Communism in India. If the Dutch and the French persist in continuing their rule in Indonesia and Vietnam, then Communism will increase in those countries and will not be checked.

"I humbly suggest that Communist forces can only be stopped by dynamic, living, practicing, democratic forces.

"I come from a country where a great man, a great teacher, lived until about fifteen months ago. I am referring to Mahatma Gandhi. Among other things, Gandhi taught us to respect the "means" to the end. He told us never to give up principles just to achieve an end, because then the end itself is likely to be destroyed.

"Let us by all means fight this accursed Communist totalitarianism, but let us not adopt its unclean methods. Let us stand by the true principles of democracy, and wage a fight with a full and devout belief that truth will succeed in the end".



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ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

POSITION OF INDIAN DANCE—FUNDAMENTALS OF CLASSICAL TECHNIQUE—ANALYSIS OF CURRENT TRENDS—TASK BEFORE GOVERNMENT—ARCHITECTURE WITHOUT STANDARDS—MODERN CONCEPTION OF TOWNSHIP—PLANNING OF PARKS AND TOURISTS' CENTRES.

Contrary to expectations, freedom has not yet promised a bright future to India's classical dance-art. The authentic and distinctive technique, which alone should have been considered as eligible for state-patronage, continues to be pushed in the background by spurious and non-descript chances, because the Government of India has so far not realised the necessity of setting any standards, although it has been dealing with dance among other arts since the interim stage.

DANCE IN TWO CAMPS

Some of the responsible high officials readily pronounce appreciative judgment on dance-dramas based especially upon themes touching freedom movement, but they rarely think of the authenticity of their technique. Consequently makers of such dance-dramas, whatever be their abilities, experience and standards of dance, find it easier to earn recognition as masters and authorities on Indian dance. Standards are also left out of question for the purpose of the allotment of grants to groups or institutions.

Who will be regarded as competent to negotiate on matters pertaining to dance?. A few politicians, who evince casual interest in dance and who have the ambition to acquire leadership of the cultural movement, will be easily available for the task of shaping the destiny of dance. And then a few dancers, who have risen to emience mainly by virtue of their western credentials and some of the influential semi-professionals and society dancers will be counted as authorities. Hereditary masters, if at all approached, may not be taken seriously.

The dance-world if carefully surveyed, will appear to have been divided, at present into two camps. In the first camp come the hereditary exponents, who are the living repositories of the tradition and classical technique. With them should be placed those who perpetuate their schools and also lifetime votaries of dance who are loyal to the tradition. The second camp consists of educated semi-professionals, and amateurs and also of the leaders of the cultural movement, who evince interest in dance, whenever they find it necessary to do so. It owes its existence to the first, but it is larger and more influential and is likely to score upon the first in the matter of leadership and state-patronage.

IRREVOCABLE FUNDAMENTALS

India's dance-art rests upon certain fundamentals which are irrevocable first of all, it is interpretational and not merely representational in scope. There is a fine but distinct line of demarcation between dance and drama. The dancer is supposed to be different from the actor inasmuch as he, as a rule, retains his identity while interpreting any character or episode. Like an actor, he does not assume the role, and even then he portrays mucch more than the actor can do.

And then the medium of interpretation which is the art of Abhinaya is symbolic and not direct. The symbolic gesture-language has imparted beauty, vitality and a distinctive character to the classical dance. It is seen, at its best, in the narrative or interpretational form of dance, and through it alone, the dancer is expected to interpret concrete objects as well as emotional states—the bhavas. The symbolic gesture language is the 'sine quo non' of the classical dance-technique.

Again dance is entirely dependent upon tala and rhythm. Every movement, action and gesture is expected to be in consonance with rhythm. Music both instrumental and vocal is one of the essential constituents of dance. Vocal music is the basis of the interpretational form. The song is sung and is simultaneously interpreted in the symbolic language by the dancer, while the instruments provide tune, tala and rhythm. The song is implicit in the conception of the ensemble of the interpretational form of the classical dance.

LOSS AND GAIN TRANSIT

The classical dance, with all its fundamentals is still found in the camp of its hereditary exponents and educated loyal votaries. On its way to the camp of fastidious semi-professionals, amateurs and modernists it had to lose something of its own and also to accept something extraneous which cannot be ignored. The line of demarcation between dance and dramas was partly effaced, so that dance was mistaken as a representational art and was more or less theatricalised. Half-baked dancers could not portray "spring" without wearing colourful costumes and bringing with their flowers, garlands and other suggestions of the season.

Then came the turn of the symbolic "Abhinaya". The tendency to its elimination or substitution with direct gestures has continued to grow. Dance is more or less understood in terms of broad structural movements which are peculiar to the technique of every school. Dancers wear the costumes and make-up of their roles and dance with immobile faces expressing very little emotionally or symbolically. Interpretation is assumed by reading the programme or inferred by listening to the songs sung as a vocal accompaniment or to the running commentaries of the type broadcast on the occasion of cricket-matches. The black-out of symbolic interpretation is clearly evident in some of the amateurist dance-dramas which have of late, sprung into prominence and which claim to interpret "great themes".

Music has come to occupy a subordinate place in modern dance. To be a competent dancer, one must learn music, but those who actually learn music in order to take to dance may not be many. Music is generally exploited as a mechanical accompaniment. The specially composed songs which are introduced, these days, in dances or dance-dramas do not conform to the original technique of interpretation. Running commentaries should be better left to the cricket ground.

REVIVAL ON RIGHT LINES

The irrevocable fundamentals of the classical dance—the character, symbolic Abhinaya and song as the task of interpretation have been revoked. Modifications and initations, which are wantonly introduced in dance, are collectively presented as its modern or progressive trends; they are repugnant to the spirit of the tradition and authentic technique, and yet they are taken as "classical" dance. The quality of art is the yardstick of a nation's sense of aesthetic appreciation and cultural individuality. In the case of dance, modern India will find it difficult to pass their test.

Since the Government has taken no initiative in the matter of upholding the classical standards of dance, no control is exercised over the export of dances in unauthentic technique to foreign countries. The Government has before it two alternatives—the revival of the genuine dance-art or retention of the present-day vagaries; and it should select the first. The revival, on the right lines, presupposes the provision of facilities for systematic and thorough traning. Hereditary masters will make the vast teachers. The accredited among them should be liberally remunerated and asked to perpetuate their art in their own traditional way and to train groups of select students, or they should be posted as the heads and authorities of dance-schools. They will contribute very little to the revival if they are merely placed in the show-windows of fashionable dance-centres.

PROBLEMS OF ARCHITECTURE

The All India Council for Technical Education is proceeding with its projects. On its recommendation, the Government of India has agreed to spend over one crore of rupees on technical education. The scientific Man-Power Committee appointed by the Government has recommended, in its report, a five-year plan for the development of education, research and training facilities for various subjects. In the midst of all such activities, architecture is the least heard of subject.

Schemes of housing, expansion and development of some of the existing towns and cities and the establishment of new townships are before the Central and Provincial Governments. They are primarily the problems of the art of architecture, but they are not yet fully appreciated as such. It appears that architecture will be approached from the angle of science, industry and engineering but not of art because the Government has not set any standards and has not started to think of structures in the terms of their designs.

NEW TOWNS

England has her own post-war problems which demand urgent solution, but she designs her towns according to a plan. Newton Aycliffe in the county of Durham is going to be her smallest new town. The aim of designers was to lay out a small town of beauty combining town and country. Newton Aycliffe, inspite of its small size, will have churches, a town hall, health centre, theatre, concert hall and community centre and one or more cinemas.

The modern conception of the essential amenities in a town is not affected by the latter's size. To ensure evenness of the cultural growth of a nation, it is necessary that artistic and cultural amenities should be destributed in such a way that the people in the remote parts of the country can take advantage of them with least difficulty. This is a point which the modern town planner ought to keep constantly in view.

Towns may be primarily planned as industrial centres, but the essential amenities have to be integrated in their designs.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

A bill to establish National Parks in England and Wales and to provide more public access to uncultivated land was reported, last month, to have passed through second reading in England's House of Commons. The proposed National Parks Commission will, thereby, be authorised to designate as National Parks all the more important wild and beautiful areas. Conservation of wild life and exceptional beauty will be one of the objects of such parks. India too has begun to appreciate the values of National Parks.

The Government of Bombay has already selected sites for two parks. The local point of one of them is the ancient monuments of cave architecture and of the other is wild life. The Province of Bombay abounds in natural resources which can be organised as national parks, health resorts or tourists' centres. On his way to Janjira a few days ago, the Premier Mr. B. G. Kher was attracted by the picturesque coastline of Kolaba District, which, he thought, could be developed into a garden suburb of Bombay. He was said to have expressed the hope that he would be able to interest the Government of Bombay in a scheme to develop the District into a tourists' paradise.

Bombay proper has much within and around itself awaiting development. the antiquated Chaupati beach could be made more attractive and useful if it is replanned with imagination. The beach line extending from Bandra onwards would offer scope for further development if it is carefully resurveyed. The execution of the Master Plan for Greater Bombay needs to be expedited. An approach to other places should be made in a systematic and not haphazard manner. Decisions on the matters like the development of tourists centres, parks or health resorts should be taken after a preliminary survey of the various sites and in accordance with a plan.

Shiva as 'Nataraja' performing 'Tandav' dance.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

Light On Kashmir Deadlock

SPEAKING at a crowded public meeting at Dehra Dun, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, during the week, said:—"I will not allow India to be a victims of fraud and decit of any nation. We have no intention to attack Pakistan. If, however, the tactics adopted by Pakistan since partition remain the same, we shall do everything to defend ourselves."

The "Iron Vice-Chancellor" of the Indian Union, aptly called "BISMARK" is a man of few words. Whenever he speaks, he is frank to the point of brutality. His realism is seen today in the internal stability and unification of Indian States. He has once again lifted curtain on the Indo-Pakistan relations. His Dehradun speech should indicate that all is not well and the so called Indo-Pakistan harmony is only a top dressing, which has not be able to conceal the "Hit and Grab" tactics of Pakistan. The working of the various Indo-Pakistan agreements, intense anti-Indian propaganda in the Pakistan Press and the speeches of Pakistan leaders are sufficient evidence to show that Pakistan has never believed in good relations with India.

Zafrullah's Fulminations

Let me cite Chawdhury Zafrullah Khan to illustrate the point. Speaking before the Security Council of the U.N.O. Chawdhury Sahib declared:—

"Pakistan has the rights to raise the question of Hyderabad on the same grounds as India raised the question of Indians in South Africa."

Chawdhury Sahib could have usefully added, "AND AS AFGHANISTAN HAD HAD THE RIGHT TO RAISE THE QUESTION OF FRONTIER TRIBES."

India had raised the issue of Indians in South Africa, included in which are large number of Mussalmans, because of the racial discrimination against them. The Indians in South Africa, although owe their origin to India, are the subjects of South African Government. India's complaint is that South African Government would not accord to its Indian subjects their nationality and citizenship. Is it contended by Chawdhury Sahib that people of Hyderabad were originally Pakistanee and that the present regime in Hyderabad had denied them the benifits of citizenship? Pakistan, it is no longer a secret, did its best to foment trouble in Hyderabad with the avowed object of maintaining a poisonous dagger pointing at the heart of India. In this context, why the liquidation of Laikali-Razvi regime was tending to disturb the Indo-Pakistan relations, as asserted by Chawdhury Sahib, could be understood. The timely action by India has upset Pakistans designs on India.

Facing Both Ways

There is another implication of Chawdhury Sahib's unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of India. Like Nazi Germany, Pakistan regards every Mussalman in the Indian Union as a Pakistanee National and has assumed the role of their protector. Liquidation of Pakistance pockets in Hyderabad, Bhopal and elsewhere should therefore be a matter of patriotic resentment for Chawdhury Zafrullahkhan and his colleagues. Gangsterism is not logic. This is why there has never been any explanation for difference in Pakistan's attitude towards Kashmir and Hyderabad. Pakistan has justified its intervention in Kashmir on the ground that the Kashmir Mussalmans, which form the majority of population had been victims of Dogra Oppression. It now justifies its intervention in Hyderabad on the ground that the India's police action had terminated oppression of an alien minority over the majority of non-Muslim population of that state. Because its ruler is a Hindu, the right of Kashmir Mussalmans to freedom is demanded by Pakistan In the same breath, because its ruler is a Muslim, the right of Hindus to freedom in Hyderabad is denied.

There is another possibility. If Pakistan is determined to disrupt the internal security of India, this country, which has maintained studied silence so far over Pathanistan issue, may be forced to change its attitude. If, as it is claimed by Chawdhury Sahib, Hyderabad became independent on August 15, 1947.

So did the people of Tribal Areas. Here is what Sir William Barton said ten years ago;—

"The Afghan of the Frontier have waited for over a century and a half for the great leader to weld together, once more, the empire of Durani from the Sutlej or at least from the Indus to the Persian border. The man and the hour is not yet. But should the British Empire collapse, as did the empire of the Mughals, then it is certain that the Afghans and Pathans together would make a bid for the empire of the North".

The events during the last ten months on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border are shaping in the direction predicted by Sir William in 1939. The fight is over the liberty of the Muslim tribesmen.

Sardar Patel disclosed what the cost in terms of money of the disturbed Indo-Pakistan relations was. Defence Expenditure has mounted up from Rs. one hundred crores in the United India to Rs. 160 crores in the divided India. India has a lesson, not only from the ancient past, but also from the immediate past. The last war and the present plight of Britain could be traced to the policy of disarmament, which weakened her defences. Eternal vigilance is the price nations have to pay for their liberty. Defensive preparedness is the corner-stone of eternal vigilance. If there is an armament race on both the side of the Indo-Pakistan border, the blame for it shall lie with Pakistan which by its tactics and policy has created serious suspicions in India

Constituent Assembly Debate

The communal representation debate in the Constituent Assembly was another big event of the week. The decision of the Minority Committee to do away with Reservations and Communal electorates was a historic decision. The curtain on its discussions was lifted by Sir Mohammed Saadullah Khan of Assam in the Constituent Assembly on Wednesday last. Out of four Muslim members of the Committee present at the meeting one was for and one against the removal of Reservation of seats for the Mussalmans. Maulana Azad he said, was neutral and other Maulana Hafizul Rahman, presumably because one Maulana had remained neutral, had remained neutral too.

Sir Mohammed Saadullah Khan complained that even a handful of Mussalmans were not united on the issue. On one side there was Begum Aizaz Rasul, who wanted neither communal electorates nor reservations of seats. She wanted no favours for Mussalmans, neither she would have Mussalmans discriminat d against. Mussalmans in India, she said had suffered a great deal by the policy of separation. Even their loyalty to India was in doubt. She wanted to break away from the past and make a new start.

On the other side were the Madras Mussalmans, who not only wanted reservation of seats but also communal electorates. In between came in Mr. Lari, who wanted proportionate representation, and Sir Mohammed Saadullah Khan who wanted the psychological safeguard of reservation of seats. Sir Saadullah Khan also demanded that the issue should be decided by the votes of the minorities concerned.

Let me quote Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on this issue. In his book "Pakistan", the learned Doctor said:

"It cannot be disputed that if Pakistan does not wholly solve the communal problem, it frees the Hindus from the turbulence of Mussalmans as predominant partners".

Cry For Privilege

The Hindus agreed to the partition of India to purchase communal peace. Sir Mohammed Saadullah Khan was a member of the Muslim League Working Committee before the partition of India. He, at least should know that all communal issues ceased to exist, so far as the Mussalmans are concerned, as soon as Pakistan was created. Mussalmans had accepted the partition of India with open eyes and should not complain of their safeguards were slipping away under their feet today. The partition of India would be in vain, if India continued the causes, which created Pakistan.

Let me quote Dr. Ambedkar again. He says:—

"The spirit of exploiting the weakness of the Hindus is noticeable amongst the Mussalmans. If the Hindus object to anything, the Mussalman policy seems to be to insist upon it and give it up only when the Hindus show themselves ready to offer a price for it by giving the Mussalmans some other concession. Hindus have been insisting on joint electorates, the Mussalmans upon separate electorates. But Mr. Jinnah in his fourteen points and the Muslim League in 1927 were prepared to give up separate electorates, if Sind and N.W.F.P. were raised to the status of a self governing provinces. The Mussalmans evidently did not regard separate electorates as vital. They regarded them as a good quid pro quo for obtaining their other claims."

The same may be the case of their present insistence on the Reservation of seats. If the Mussalmans of the United Provinces, numbering fourteen per cent. of the population were prepared to give up Reservation of seats, it is futile to imagine unless there were other reasons that the Mussalmans in Assam with twentyfour per cent. of population would be crushed, if Reservations were abolished. Here again Begum Aizaz Rasul took the correct line She said "We want no privileges but do not discriminate against us, because we are Mussalmans" In doing so, she created a test for the Hindus. The snag was that Sir Mohammed and the Madras Mussalmans would not trust the good faith of the Hindus.

There is yet another angle. The Mussalmans were accorded separate electorates in 1906. For forty three years they had enjoyed this favour of protection. They should by now be strong enough to stand on their feet.

Speaking of the Sikhs, the Minority Advisory Committee says:

> "They are a highly educated and virile community with great gifts, not merely as soldiers but as farmer and artisans, and with a most remarkable spirit of enterprise. There is, in fact, no field of activity in which they need fear competition with any other community in the country."

Are the Mussalmans a bit inferior to the Sikhs? The community which was strong enough to divide India, could not be a community, which needs special safeguards and protection.

Sikhs for the sake of a few seats sold away their religion. Gurus Nanak and Govind Singh had created a casteless society. Their followers had admitted that, like the Hindus, they too had untouchables, who should be protected from their own discrimination against them.

The goodwill of the majority is the major safeguard for the minorities. The Resolution in the Constituent Assembly places great responsibility on the majority community. It will be for the Hindus to, prove by their actions that the minorities had the fairest deal under their rule. The slate has been wiped clean. The world will henceforth, watch the steps of the Hindus in India.

Sheikh Abdullah Explains

Sheikh Abdullah's Independence stunt has been explained away by Sheikh himself. Sheikh Sahib could not repudiate a signed statement. What he said was that in the present context independence was not a feasible proposition.

Sheikh Sahib has gained his objectives by the statement. Firstly, he has discovered his own strength. Secondly, Sheikh Sahib has demanded two basic things; namely the liquidation of Maharaja Hari Singh and the transfer of the control of the Kashmir Army to himself.

In his talks with the Pressmen in New Delhi a couple of months ago Sheikh Sahib had threatened to appeal to the people of India, who, he said, were with him, if his demands were not conceded. Instead of making an appeal to the people of India, Sheikh Sahib declared for independence to the people of Scotland. The interview bore fruits. The Maharaja is not being liquidated immediately but is going on "leave" during which his son will officiate for him. The Army is not transferred to Sheikh Sahib but is being taken over by the Government of India. As a soft sop Sheikh Sahib has been permitted to raise a militia. The correspondent had a good "copy" and Sheikh Sahib had achieved his objectives. This reminds me of a story.

The present Government of Bihar, Mr. Aney was a Member of the Linlithgow's war time Executive Council. He had his office room in the South Block of the Secretariat. The room was required by the then War Department. There was a delay of a few days in handing over the room, upon which the War Department wrote to Mr. Aney. "If the room was not handed over to us within twenty-four hours, we will not be responsible for winning the war," Mr. Aney complying with the ultimatum wrote back, "I hope now you will be responsible for winning the war." Let us also hope that Sheikh Sahib will now be responsible for winning the plebiscite.

Prospects In Kashmir

Talking of Kashmir, various possibilities are being envisaged here. It is no longer a secret that India has rejected the pro-Pakistan proposals of the UNO Commission. As things stand at present India has insisted on the disbandment and disarming of 32,000 Azad forces and occupation of strategic points to prevent infiltration into Kashmir. Being in its favour, Pakistan is bound to accept these proposals. In case of this deadlock, the issue shall have to be referred back to the Security Council. Although India has a cast iron and good case, we could forecast the trend of events in an organisation, dominated by power politics. Can UNO apply sanctions against India in one question? Reference is made to a similar situation earlier, when India had accepted and Pakistan had rejected the UNO proposals. Did UNO apply sanctions against Pakistan then? It did not. There is another possibility, namely, Pakistan trying to decide the issue by force of arms. The internal dissensions in Pakistan, Afghanistan-Pakistan tussel and the tribal unrest lend support to this possibility. Resumption of hostilities and cry of Islam and Pakistan in danger will divert mass attention to India. In that event, the British tutors of Pakistan, in army and air force shall have to go.

One disturbing feature of this situation is the anxiety of Great Britain to supply arms to Pakistan and of the United States of America to lift its arms embargo. So far Pakistan has been waging war under the cover of Azad forces. An open undeclared war against a sister Dominion should be a matter of some concern to the Commonwealth.

India, however, will not be found wanting in meeting this challenge to her integrity.

There is a third possibility, namely resumption of efforts at conciliation by the UNO itself. Such resumption will succeed, if the UNO Commission were prepared to honour its own written word and have it honoured by Pakistan. The present deadlock would have been avoided, if the Commission had persuaded its Pakistanee friends to implement the two Resolutions, as interpreted by its own chairman in aides to memoirs.

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Short Story:

Two Shirts And A Tailor

By G. V. KULKARNI

THE TAILOR tweaked and twiddled the cloth as though it was something brought in by the cat and looked at me as though I was the cat that had brought it in. Thus he made it plain that he disapproved of my cloth and was scandalised at my taste. Then he said with an air of finality:

"Sir. You wish three shirts made out of this... I can do it. I can make thirty thousand shirts out of this. But if you wish to be able to breathe, move and gesticulate after putting on the shirt without bursting all the seams, you'll have to be content with two. Two is the absolute limit. And I swear that after making two full-blooded shirts, each with a pair of roomy sleeves, a capacious pocket and a collar, what would be left of this cloth will not make a diaper for a newly hatched chicken."

And the man, with a pair of scissors in his hand, a thimble on his finger, a needle in his shirt-front and a measuring tape coiled round his neck looked at me with limpid eyes. The marauder knew, and he knew that I knew, and such was the tortuousness of his mind that he knew that I knew that he knew, that after making the two shirts he will steal enough to make a tent for himself. But he looked as though he would go stark, staring mad if I so much as uttered 'three.'

I knew that all was up, but I did not wish that the fellow should underestimate me. I did not at all like that immediately my back was turned he should remark to his underlings, consisting of three undertailors who were now demurely intent over their machines, a short-sighted, corpulent old man who was assiduously trying to slip some thread in a needle with one eye fixed on me and an apathetic boy who was making buttonholes with his ears obviously flapping. "There goes a mug". It made me feel hot and cold all over to think of his weary smile as he would say it and the scorching, corrosive giggles with which his slaves would respond. I wanted an overt acknowledgment from him that he knew I had not swallowed his silly yarn about the Chicken's Diaper, and that I surrendered the third shirt magnanimously, not from lack of business acumen.

"But the dealer assured me", I said in a voice hoarse with sarcasm, "that it was enough for three. HE should know."

"He told the truth." The tailor retorted with a horrible grimace. "In ordinary circumstances, yes. But he certainly didn't know that this particular variety specialises in shrinking."

"Would it shrink"? I asked. Immediately I realised my mistake. I should have said, "It would shrink, would it?", and smiled knowingly.

"Shrink"? He said. "Water would do to it what fire does to a bit of paper. If somebody unwittingly poured a bucket of water over you while you had one of your THREE new shirts on, you'd be quashed like a fly. A fly."

I laughed hollowly. It meant that though I appreciated the joke as much as anybody else, I could not be taken in by his yorn about a Quashed Fly. But he did not laugh. Not a muscle on his face twitched, and his eyes remained as limpid as ever. His impassiveness was meant to make me believe that HE at least meant what he said. He was not going to tolerate a single flaw in the diabolic perfection of his art in presenting me to the world as an unmitigated ass. He was going to reserve all the contortions of his face, the suggestion in his voice and the expression in his eyes for the moment when he would say to his fiendish collaborators, immediately my back was turned. "There goes a mug".

"Have it your own way, then, then Make two." I said wearily, to impress upon the others that I was only humouring him. Then I suddenly dropped down to a whisper as though we two shared a secret in common before which all mercenary transactions paled into insignificance. "Listen."

He turned a large ear towards me.

I suddenly realised that though the whisper might save my face it would be the worse for my back immediately it was turned and the purport of my whisper was made known, and that they would giggle all the more ferociously. So I said in an unnaturally loud voice, as though I had changed my mind and was saying something quite different from what I had originally intended.

"You see, I want those shirts rather urgently."

I said it with a mysterious air. I wanted everybody present to disabuse himself of the notion that the urgency was engendered by any such reason as the absolute unserviceability of the shirts I possessed. From my look they might think they were the two missing links in an otherwise complete chain of incriminating evidence, or were going to be used as raw material for nuclear fission.

"Why?" Asked the tailor.

"Nothing." I said, as though wild horses could not drag it out of me.

"Well", He said, "You can have them any time the day after tomorrow."

"ANY time?" I asked, making it evident that I thought there was some snag in it.

"Any time, Sir". He said, slapping me on the back. "Come at midnight, and I'll open the door for you."

"All right". I said, with an omnious emphasis, as though I was an eccentric fellow who would take him at his word and had trapped him into saying just what I wanted him to say.

The day after the next I sneaked up to the shop in broad daylight and asked for my shirts.

"There they are." The talior said, with the triumphant air of the master-builder showing Tutankhamen the completed pyramid, pointing towards two neatly tied parcels on the counter. I hurriedly thrust the one on the top under my arm, planked down three rupees on the counter and took to my heels, profoundly relieved that nobody had recognised me as the Queen Man Who Came Day Before Yesterday.

I had hardly gone a step when the tailor vaulted over the counter, lassoed me with his tape and hauled me back.

"Another second", He said, "and you'd have been gone like a flash. FIVE rupees, please. You have to pay two rupees extra for the urgent order. You had the shirts out of your turn. Ordinarily you'd have had to wait for a fortnight".

Now, of course, everybody was looking at me and by the sinking feeling in my heart I knew that it had begun all over again.

I smiled in a sickly fashion, and in order that my surreptious attempt to make myself scarce should not be construed into a pre-mediated plan to evade the extra payment, I opened my wallet and emptied the contents in my hand, to impress them with my opulence. But there was more small change in it than I was prepared for, and a perfect deluge of coins poured out and rolled away in all directions.

It had surprising results. The three under-tailors jumped down from their perches in front of their machines and with shouts of joy madly scrambled for the money, with as much abandon as though they were in Aladdin's cave. The fat old man who was listlessly ironing some cloth in the furthest corner started like a war-horse at the sound of a bugle, shot up and plunged headlong after an eight-anna piece that had rolled out of the shop into the street. He narrowly missed a bus but knocked down a cyclist and disappeared in a cloud of dust. The button-hole boy, who appeared as lethargic as Jim Smiley's frog after swallowing the quail shot, suddenly became alive, alert and electrified, and dived after a few coins that had rolled under a long table and soon only his wriggling legs were visible as he worked his way in.

The tailor looked at me with baleful eyes as I counted two rupees out of what was left in my hand.

"Come out from under that table, you miserable wretch!" He bawled out to the boy. "Go back to your machines, you pack of hounds, you! One would think the beggars had never seen money in their lives." He apostrophized the under-taliors. "And aren't you ashamed of your behaviour, you paunchy phenomenon, you white-haired hooligan?" He addressed the fat old man as the latter clambered back into the shop with his dust and bruises

I put the money on the counter, slipped the parcel under my arm and taking advantage of the pandemonium glided out like an eel.

I had hardly gone fifty yards when an eerie, creeping sensation down my spine made me stop and furtively look behind. In a trice I knew the reason. The two myrmidons of the tailor, the agile old man and the lethargic boy were bearing down on me. They hooted with joy when they caught sight of me. The boy clung to me like a limpet, the old man stuck to me like a leech, and the two made me turn about and marched me back into the shop. We met and brought back with us the three under-tailors who had been bringing up the rear and combing out the street for me in a more painstaking and thorough manner. The tailor himself, I saw, was leaning out of the shop at an impossible angle and had cut a regular tonsure on his head by tearing the hair. On the counter lay two shirts which uncommonly looked like mine and the paper into which they had been wrapped was strewn about in bits.

"Ha!" Said the tailor as he whisked away the parcel I had made off with. Then he feverishly removed the wrapper and dangling a magnificent coat of blue serge under my nose, added, "Cheap for five rupees, wasn't it?" And he laughed, half jocularly, half hysterically.

"I'm sorryy". I said, prizing off my tongue from the roof of my mouth. "I took the wrong parcel."

I advanced towards the counter while ten and odd eyes (one of the under-tailors had a pronounced sqint) bored like gimlets into the dark and unpredictable depths of my soul, and gathered my shirts off it. I looked them over, my hair standing on end and my teeth set on an edge, and felt that either I must break the devastating silence or die. So I said, as though everything had happened for the best in that it enabled me to confront the tailor with the shortcomings in his handiwork which otherwise might never have been noticed till too late:

"I really can't say I like the look of these shirts, you know."

The tailor could hardly believe his ears. "The look of them?" He asked. "I can say they look like the two most decent shirts that ever made their way into the world, considering the foul start they got from the cloth. And what's wrong with them, pray? You never said they were to be embroidered with pink parrots and popinjays, did you?"

And he winked to his colleagues and laughed outright.

And all the others laughed, in chorus.

But I laughed the loudest, as though the bit about the Pink Parrots was the limit. I threw back my head, threw up my hands and laughed till tears ran down my cheeks. Then I suddenly noticed that everybody had ceased laughing and was looking grim.

"Looking apart", I sastily said, "You COULD have cut the pockets smaller."

"Suit you best." The tailor said mordantly, "You can go about with a kookrie in it, without even the half showing. Ha ha."

There was another chorus of laughter.

I laughed again. I rolled my eyes, held my sides and was convulsed with peals of laughter. I laughed as though he had all but killed me with his funny idea of a Concealed Kookrie. Compared to me the scion of the Montresors trying to drown the victim's laughter in Poe's 'The Cask of Amontillado' might have had the lockjaw.

Then I stopped laughing. I looked around. Something in them had snapped. I read murder in their eyes as in an open book. The tailor was nervously drumming on the counter with his fingertips, his eyes riveted on the gleaming pair of scissors.

With one bound I leapt into the street, and fled.

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BRITISH NAVAL

The aircraft-carrier "VENGEANCE" recently underwent trials for the purpose of testing special equipment and armament in the Arctic waters.

PHOTO SHOWS:- Aircraft on board H.M.S. "VENGEANCE" being moved into position in preparation for flying.

TESTS IN ARCTIC WATERS

Two of the crew of H.M.S. "VENGEANCE" in Arctic kit on one of the coldest days of the trials.

Two naval airmen wearing the insulated suit in which they swam amid the ice packs

H.M..S. 'VENGEANCE' in the ice pack with a SEA FURY and FIRE-FLY in the foreground.

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